# Missing Page

1 OCTOBER 1891 1 TO 2

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount Paid-up. | | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 25 | 0624 |
| Bank of Iranian | 40,000 | 250 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 195 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 800 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | 410 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 1234 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | 430 | 430 | 7 pr. ct. | 233 |
| Chartered Mercantile | 31,070 | 425 | 425 | 5 pr. ct. | 880 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | 15 pr. ct. | £33-4 |
| Oriental Bank | 37,200 | 62 | 6121 | 6 pr. ct. | 180 |
| | 21 | 21 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 150 |
| | | | | | 1 0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
| | | | | 10 | 270 |
| | | | 15 | 71 | 295 |
| | | | 5 | 12 | 50 |
| | | | 10 | 12 | 107 |
| | | | 12 | 14 | 62 |
| | | All. | Nil. | | 100 no |
| | | 1,00 | | 75 | 950 |
| | | 1,50 | | 125 | 3,525 |
| | | 62 | | 35 | 970 |
| | | 10 | | 25 | 87 |
| | | 50 | 6 pr. ct. | | 630 |
| | 1,000 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 37 | 940 |
| | 1,17 | 10 | 10 | 4 pr. ct | 15 |
| | 1,00 | 50 | 50 | 5 pr. ct. | 405 |
| | | 20 | 1 | 10 pr. ct | 13 |
| | 1,50 | 15 | 10 | 10 pr. ct | 91 |
| | 4,000 | 25 | 17 | 25 | 320xd |
| | 500 | 50 | 90 | 30 | 100 |
| | 3,50 | 10 | 10 | Nil. | 30 |
| | 4,00 | 10 | 0 | Rs. 5 | 94 |
| Napier Hi Co | 2,00 | 10 | 5 | ppr. ct | 51 |
| Napier Fury | 4,00 | 10 | 2½ | .. | 11 |
| Oriental Vi. | | | | | |
| Securities | 5,00 | 20 | | 12 pr. ct | 15 |
| Insur.. | 5,00 | 5 | 2 | 8 pr. ct | 1 |
| Orientean | | | | | |
| Phillip Co., | 4,00 | 10 | 10 | 7 pr. c | 76 |
| Ld. | | | | | |
| ning | 6,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 2 | 42 |
| relm | 28 | 8,00 | 1,00 | N dv | 2,350 |
| our | | | | | |
| | 3,00 | 10 | 10 | .. | 45 |
| Co.. | 1,00 | 10 | 10 | .. | 84 |
| and | | | | | |
| Ld.. | Ord.1,00 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | 50 |
| | Prf. 1,00 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 100 |
| & Co. | 2,00 | 50 | all | 8s. | 282 |
| & Co. | 1,20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10x.1 |
| me Co.. | 9,30 | 2 | 2 | 5- | 18 |
| n India | | | | | |
| | | | | | 20 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | Last half-yearly quar. | |
| R. Con- | | | | | |
| ted | | 2100 | all | 3 p.c. | 2,400 |
| J. R. | | | | | |
| & 18 | | 8 18 | | do. | 42 |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | Yearly. | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 7 | 1,00 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct | 45 |
| Albert (Ezra-chee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 20 | 810 |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | Nil. | 205 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 35 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 20 | 117½ |
| Bombay Navigational Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 55 |
| Breu's Cawnpore Press Co. Ltd. | 800 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 90 |
| Co | 800 | 1,380 | 1,380 | 45 d vd | 305 |
| Eastern India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,42 |
| Eng n Press at Nasik. | 120 | 250 | .. | Rs | 182½ |
| For | 515 | 8,500 | 8,50 | | 30 |
| Fre | 300 | 500 | all | | 645 |
| Hawley and Sapathy | 430 | 450 | 80 | | 410 ct |
| Indu Press | | | | | |
| L | 780 | 100 | all | 32 | 143 |
| aun | 240 | 450 | 45 | 64 | 500 |
| adsura n Cand | | | | | |
| L | 800 | 800 | 8 | pr. ct. | 500 |
| | 1,000 | 125 | 12 | 10 | 72 |
| | 3,125 | 400 | 0 | Rs. 40 | 1722 |
| | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 15 | 259 |
| | 1,200 | 300 | 0 | 45 | 360 |
| | 1,000 | 125 | 0 | Rs. 12½ | 106 |
| ot | 600 | 50 | 0 | 40 | 57 |
| Ret- | | | | | |
| | 500 | 500 | 0 | 20 | 57 |
| | 800 | 800 | 0 | .. | |
| Pun | | | | | |
| | 100 | 1,000 | 1,0 | 2 | 20 |
| b Woollen | 800 | 2,000 | 2,0 | 70 | 345 |
| lls | 1,200 | 250 | 2 | 70 | 200 |
| art | | 1,000 | | Rs. 80 | 95 |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES | | | | Last half-yearly | |
| Mahadeo | 600 | 1,000 | 500 | 90 | 1,0 |
| | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 15 | 88 |
| Indian | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | 4 | 8 |
| S & W | | | | | |
| (Bel- | | | | | |
| Unfi- | 870 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 511 |
| otton Co.. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 25 | 660 |
| Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 420 |
| dia.. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 400 |
| | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 1,225 |
| Co. | | | | | |
| oin | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 575 |
| | 600 | 1,500 | 1,00 | Rs. 50 | 975xd |
| bi | | | | | |
| & | 600 | 500 | 2 | 10 pr. ct | 640 |
| | 1,000 | 700 | 700 | 15 | 610 |
| | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 430 |
| Mills Co. | | | | | |
| | 5,600 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 110 |
| d Mill | 1,40 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 65 |
| n Mills | 1,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 825x |
| rses | 2,100 | 50 | 35 | 10 pr. ct | 805 |
| olos Petit. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 31 | 510 |
| ordon Mills | 9,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 90 |
| Industan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 40 | 767 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 70 | 57 | 2 | 10 pr. ct | 6.0 |
| Howard and | | | | | |
| Bullough | 1,500 | 500 | 50 | 25 | 600 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 40 | 790 |
| mperial Cotton | 600 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 17-8 | 360 |
| an Manfg. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 50 | 960 |
| es Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 2 | 10 pr. ct | 645 |
| r Alli | 300 | 50 | 50 | Nil. | 34 |
| ilied Manu- | | | | | |
| turing Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 225 |
| z Baloo. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 30 | 775 |
| Mills | | | | | |
| d. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 2 | 600xd |
| sia | 750 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 3 | 625 |
| Manfg. Co.. | 400 | 28 | 25 | Nil. | 530 |
| hatao Mac- | | | | | |
| kunjee | 1,000 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 40 | 600 |
| popold | 3,500 | 10 | 10 | 15 pr. ct | 199 |
| rd Text ufg. | 445 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 25 | 700 |
| ikmicess Spin- ning & Weav- ing Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 30 | 995 |
| Mirza United. | 350 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 10 | 2,000xd |
| abalurmee. | 60 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Nil. | 415 |
| Mahboob Shah | | | | | |
| d Ils (Gul- burga) | 2,400 | 50 | 50 | pr. c | 50 nom |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,00 | all | Rs. 70 | 1,200 |
| Mazagon | 6,000 | 25 | 25 | 8 | 112½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 7 | 1 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,50 | 10 | 10 | | |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 10 | | | |
| National | 50 | 1,0 | | | |
| New Great Eastern | 1,40 | | | | |
| Oriental | | | | | |
| Presidency Mills | | | | | |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Football on the Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "The Silver King," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow, Thursday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Cedar Branch and Douro entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Krishna yesterday.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 10th instant, terminated yesterday.

FOOTBALL.—There will be an Association Football match, Y. M. C. A. forwards and Rovers' Football Club backs *vs.* Rovers' forwards and Y. M. C. A. backs, at 5-15 p.m., on the Cooperage.

VICTORIA FARES.—A conveniently arranged list of victoria and shigram fares for Bombay has been prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Police. A number of the lists have been printed in a similar form to permit of their being hung up in Clubs, Hotels and Offices, and may can be obtained at the Police Office for annas eight.

POLICE OFFICERS NOT TO ENTER THE JURY-ROOM.—On the jury retiring for consultation in a case heard at the Fourth Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley directed that no police officer should enter the jury-room, but should wait outside. This order was passed apparently in reference to the complaint of a juryman in our columns the other day.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played at the Esplanade Bandstand by the Band of St. Mary's College, this evening at 5-45 (weather permitting) :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Processional | Mozart. |
| Valse (Vocal) | |
| Love's Dreamland | Roeder. |
| Selection | Strade la Flotow. |
| Valse | The Maid of the Mill. Lidell. |
| Romance | Le Desir Cramer. |
| Lancers | Blue Beard Coote. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PICK-POCKETS AT NULL BAZAR.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Abdool Mahomed was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with two different thefts of 14 annas from the pockets of Marootee Rama and Sadashiv Sakaram. It appeared that whilst the first complainant was buying some fish at the Null Bazar Market, the accused stole nine annas from his pocket. He then picked a purse containing five annas from the other complainant's pocket, but as he was making away with his spoil he was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion, when the accused confessed to having stolen the money. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DEATH OF MRS. FENTON.—Quite a gloom has been cast on our little station, writes the *Kathiawar Times* of Rajkote, by the sad and untimely death of Mrs. Fenton, wife of Major L. L. Fenton, the Acting President of the Rajasthanik Court. About three weeks ago the deceased lady having been attacked with fever went to Wankaner in the hope that the change would leave the fever and her health would be benefited; but unfortunately the fever turned out to be typhoid. For the past fortnight she had been seriously if not dangerously ill, and all was done for her that care and skill could do; and up to the last it was hoped that she might rally and recover. Deep sympathy is felt by all classes for Major Fenton in his irreparable loss. The remains of the deceased lady were taken from Wankaner and buried in the Rajkote Cemetery. The funeral was very largely attended by all classes; and the ceremony was very impressive.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED ROBBER.—Salamatroy, a convicted thief who stands charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing a robbery in the mail train which started from Surat for Bombay, on the 7th instant, on Friday last, escaped from the J. J. Hospital, where he was lying in consequence of the injury caused to his leg in jumping off the train. The accused was re-captured on Tuesday night by a railway police sepoy at the Byculla Railway Station, where he had taken a ticket for Jubbulpore. He was yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, who remanded the case, ordering the accused to be kept in custody. Constable Moonsi of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police has obtained a summons against Govind Bhicajee, a railway police sepoy, who had been deputed to guard the accused in the hospital charging him with negligently allowing the accused to escape from his custody.

## THE "SILVER KING" AT THE GAIETY.

THE "Lights O' London" proved fairly attractive at the Gaiety, but "The Silver King," which will be played for the first time to-night, should prove more so, for it is said Wilfred Denver and Nellie Denver are respectively parts in which both Mr. Miln and Miss Jordan are more at home than in the "Lights." "The Silver King" is not by any means a new play, but as it has never been played in Bombay before, a short synopsis of the plot might prove of interest. The curtain rises on a sort of skittle alley, where betting men and their companions are lounging at the bar. Wilfred Denver enters in an intoxicated state, and it is very soon known that he has lost all his money in the Derby and is a ruined man, and has troubled his wife and family. In the height of his Geoffrey he is goaded to desperation by the sneers of refraine Ware, a worthless fellow, who cannot because of his own man he had loved married to Denver instead of himself. Denver rushes after Ware threatening to shoot him. In spite of the efforts made to retain him by his wife and Daniel Jaikes, his faithful old servant, he reaches Ware's chambers in Hatton Gardens late at night. The room is occupied by a gang of burglars headed by Captain Skinner, a swell villain of a new type, who cracks "cribs" attired in faultless evening dress. When the intoxicated Denver enters the room Skinner seizes him, chloroforms him, and leaves him senseless on the floor. The burglars resume their work; but are interrupted by the return of Ware, who is shot dead by Skinner with Denver's revolver. The gang depart, and Denver, on awaking from the stupor, stumbles across the dead body of Ware. He recollects nothing but that he came to the room with the intention of shooting Ware, and he concludes that he did so. He leaves horror-stricken with the thought that he is a murderer. Denver returns home to his wife with whose assistance and that of old Jaikes he manages to leave London disguised for Liverpool just in time to avoid arrest by a detective. During the journey to Liverpool he manages to escape from the train; and on arriving at a pretty little village, he learns that the train which had carried him had caught fire and that the carriage which was supposed to contain him had been consumed to ashes. Denver eventually leaves for the United States. During his absence Nellie Denver, his wife, is reduced to penury, and the curtain rises on a scene which she is pleading to Captain Skinner to eject her from the humble cottage which she rents from him. Skinner grants her request; but, learning that she is the wife of the man who was suspected of his own crime, he sends one of his accomplist on her removing for fear she might discover murderer. Wilfred Denver now enters. away for three years and six months, in so rich through silver mining in Nevada ed "The Silver King." He is surprised he money which he has sent to his wife ached her. The incident of Denver's own daughter and being unable—from ion—to reveal his identity, is infinitely gives the child his purse, and tells her r mother who is thus able to pay the ceived by Mrs. Skinner who lets fall a id Denver may not after all be the f Geoffery Ware. In the fourth act, Mrs. dren are reinstated in their old home, enver manages to obtain the place of tore-house of the thieves, his object his innocence of the murder. During noogst the members of the gang the on murder comes to light. Denver in proclaims his innocence and rushes od news to the world. He is followed ttempts to make peace with him, Strong in the conviction of his writes a telegram delivering himself patches it to Scotland Yard. But ive, enters, takes the telegram and n the charge of murder, the having given evidence against f, and Denver is left at home, ife and children and faith-

## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following cases were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.

Cassum Hassun, a young Mahomedan, was charged with having, on the 15th July last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to his wife named Awabai by means of a knife. It appeared that the parties were married about eight years ago, but the marriage did not prove a happy one, as after a short time the prisoner turned his wife out of his house. She returned to him five or six months ago and had been living with him in a house in Ghanchee Moholla. About 11 o'clock on the evening of the day in question, Awabai retired to bed and fell asleep. She was awakened later on when she found there was no light in the room, the door of which had been fastened from inside. Prisoner then tied her hands, sat upon her chest, and cut her nose with a knife and also made cuts upon her hand and face, after which, as she still lay in her bed, he pressed her head down and cut all the hair off. He then threw out the knife. She raised a cry of "aunt, aunt." A neighbour pushed open the door of the room, when he saw the prosecutrix coming out with her hands tied, her nose cut, and her face and clothes stained with blood. The prisoner was seen standing in the room with his clothes covered with blood. The police came and secured the prisoner. A policeman went and brought the knife from an open yard, into which it had been thrown through a barred window. The prisoner was not then in liquor. On the prosecutrix being removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, the House Surgeon, Mr. Gallagher, found on her twelve or thirteen incised wounds.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

His lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, said: Cassum Hassun, you are liable for the offence of which you have just been convicted to be transported for life. I trust that the sentence I am about to pass upon you will not only be a lesson to yourself, but will also deter others from the brutal offence of cutting a woman's nose, of which I have had one other case during the present Sessions. The sentence upon you is that you suffer rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

Withu Dajee and Tookaram Rowjee were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt while committing robbery. Ajoon Kooshaba, the prosecutor, a dock labourer, lived formerly at Stone Bunder, where he became acquainted with the prisoners, to one of whom he had expressed his intention of going to his native country. He had with him two gold earrings and Rs. 64 in cash, which he carried in a bag tied round his waist. One evening the two prisoners, on pretence of finding him employment in a stable, took him to an out-of-the-way place at Love Lane, at Byculla, where, with the assistance of other persons, he was set upon and severely assaulted. He was struck with a stick in the head and leg, and a cloth was thrown round his neck. One of the prisoners, Withu, cut the string with which the money bag was tied round his waist; but the prosecutor fell down from the effects of the wound in his head, which was bleeding, and became unconscious. When he came to himself, he found the other persons had gone away; and he went and made a report to a policeman, who took him to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment of his wound. He was afterwards shown the money-bag and recognised it. The earrings and a portion of the money were recovered from a castman of the prisoner and some women of the town.

The jury retired for consultation, his lordship directing that no police officer should go into the jury-room, but should wait outside.

The foreman, on returning into Court in about half an hour, said the jury unanimously found the second prisoner guilty; and by a majority of six against three found the first prisoner guilty of abetment.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoners there could be no doubt that they had committed a daring highway robbery, for which they were liable to be imprisoned for fourteen years. As, however, this appeared to be their first offence, they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Succaram Yeshwunt, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, was brought up to receive sentence.

His Lordship said: Succaram Yeshwunt, it appears that one afternoon about 4 o'clock, you were seen stealing a few pieces of silver in a bag and running away with it. You were immediately pursued and brought back to the shop, when it was ascertained that you had run away with the money-bag of the shop-keeper. Your age is entered in the calendar as 26, and if so, you must have commenced your career of crime at an early period, because you have been convicted by the Magistrates no less than fifteen times, and for the last offence you were sentenced for two years. You are now liable to be transported for life and the court will give you another chance; but if you are ever brought up again, you may be sure of being transported for life. The sentence of the court upon you is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

Their being no other case for trial, the Sessions were formally dissolved.

## THE CLAIM FOR THREE AND-A-HALF LAKHS.

BEFORE a Special Commission, at the Suburban Court of Judicature in Chunderghaut, the hearing of the case of Palmer *versus* Sir Kurshed Jah was continued on Saturday, when Mr. Tom Palmer, the plaintiff, after being duly sworn, was cross-examined by Mr. Rudra, counsel for the defendant.

He stated as follows:—I belong to the Inner Temple. I was called to the Bar in 1870. I was sworn in at Westminister, and I joined the Home circle. I came to reside in Hyderabad in 1877. I did not come before to practice. Between 1870 and 1877 I was mostly at home. When I came to reside here in 1877 I was enrolled in the High Court and in the Residency Court at Hyderabad, and had suits in both. I was enrolled in the Residency Court, first under Sir Richard Meade, and then under Mr. Howell on fresh rules being introduced. I was re-enrolled in the High Court under the fresh rules either last year or the year before. In 1879 I was engaged by the late Amir-i-Kabir in this case. The engagement came about through Colonel Dobbs. Colonel Dobbs first arranged for me to be engaged. I was the first to advise my going to England on behalf of the Amir. I advised this and I might have proposed it. The negotiation in this case was carried on through Colonel Dobbs, and Mr. Shapurjee on the Nawab's side. We all three met pretty frequently. I cannot tell you when the terms of my engagement were settled, whether at the outset or at the end of the negotiations, but they were settled before I went home. I remember the meeting at Shahabad at Colonel Dobbs' house. I am not certain whether it was the first meeting. I think so. It was in connection with this case: I mean the Paigah Property Case. It was called the Shams-ul-Umra Property Case. These letters, numbered 1 and 2 of the 16th December 1879, to Major Dobbs and Mr. Shapurjee, are mine. The letter to Major Dobbs was enclosed in the one to Mr. Shapurjee. I can't tell whether the interview at Shahabad was before or after writing these letters. Looking at these letters I can now say that he was I who proposed the course of action taken in the property case. No. 1 letter did not go to Major Dobbs, but it went to Mr. Shapurjee direct. After that it was very likely that the conversations were with Mr. Shapurjee direct, but my negotiations continued as before through Colonel Dobbs. As far as I remember the negotiations were carried through Dobbs and the conversations with Mr. Shapurjee. Colonel Dobbs settled the terms, and the matter regarding the case I learnt from Mr Shapurjee. I cant remember any conversation with Mr. Shapurjee regarding the terms of engagement, though I may have had. Colonel Dobbs was my medium of negotiating from the date of that letter of the 16th December 1879 until I went home, in the first week in January 1880. I may have some of Colonel Dobbs' letters in connection with this transaction. I must qualify my answer. I have no letters of Colonel Dobbs' in connection with this transaction except those filed in Court. The latter statement is correct. I have no letters from Colonel Dobbs addressed to myself, but there are letters addressed by Colonel Dobbs to Mr. Holmes, in reference to this transaction, I believe—Mr. Holmes was then acting as my Agent, and he acts so still. Mr. Holmes was my Agent before and after this letter of the 4th June 1880. The one referred to in this letter means between the Amir and myself, Mr. Shapurjee representing the Amir. Of course it also included Colonel Dobbs on my side—Dobbs acted as a friend not as agent. I did not give him the powers of an agent. The final terms of my engagement were, as far as I remember, arranged between Dobbs and Mr. Shapurjee. I don't actually remember whether these terms were with or without reference to Ekbal-El-Dowlah. I am not prepared to contradict a matter I know nothing at all about, regarding what might have passed between Dobbs and Ekbal-El-Dowlah. I don't know if any reference was made to Ekbal-El-Dowlah. I can't remember whether Dobbs ever told me whether reference was made to Ekbal-El-Dowlah. I can't remember if I asked Dobbs to go and see the late Amir on the subject of the terms. I did not see the Amir on the subject of my terms. Colonel Dobbs never received, to my knowledge, from Mr. Shapurjee any agreement regarding my terms. I received no agreement from Mr. Shapurjee before leaving for England. I received no letter from Col. Dobbs in respect to my terms before I left for England. I had several conversations with Mr. Shapurjee regarding my terms, but had no agreement. Colonel Dobbs was present at some of these conversations. The terms were arranged to our mutual satisfaction, that is £20,000 down and £5,000 on success. I did not undertake for the £20,000 down, which you allege was promised, to get an order direct from London to the Government of India directing the restoration of the property to the Amir without any effort on the part of the Amir himself. I did not do so in expectation of the £50,000. I undertook to get the estates restored for £70,000. The £20,000 were given irrespective of success or failure. I can't remember his letter, 110 of the 8th August 1881, was received by Mr. Holmes from Mr. Shapurjee. I can't remember having seen this letter before I saw it in Mr. Shapurjee's file. The letter of the 19th August 1881 is a letter from me to Shapurjee. The proposal to be paid rateably was made in August 1881, on my return from England, 20 months after the original arrangement was made for me by Colonel Dobbs with the Amir. The proposal was made in a letter from Mr. Shapurjee to me. I do no know where that letter is, it may have been addressed to me, I don't know what has became of it. I have searched for it and everything in connection with the case. I have produced 11 originals and 6 copies and these are all the papers I have kept. I do not know what has become of the rest. I do not remember destroying them.

Here Mr. Rudra put a question to the plaintiff, which he did not understand, and he asked him to repeat it. Mr. Rudra instead of doing so, asked witness if he was wool-gathering, whereupon Mr. Palmer threatened to punch counsel's head.

The Court—Order, please go on.

Mr. Rudra—If Mr. Palmer thinks I am afraid of him he is very much mistaken.

The Court—Silence, please go on.

Cross-examination resumed.

In my letter of the 19th August, 1881, I refer to this letter of the 6th of August from Mr. Holmes to Shapurjee.

At this stage there was a long pause caused by a dispute regarding the number of letters filed by the plaintiff, counsel for defendant insisting that the witness should state what he had done with the rest. In the course of the interruption there were some very lively and amusing passages of arms between the counsel on the opposite sides.

This is probably the draft of the letter to which I replied on the 19th August 1881. There is a proposal here that he will pay me rateably in proportion to the success attained. I consented in that letter to be paid rateably provided the terms in Holmes' letter of the 6th of August were carried out. The terms in Holmes' letters of the 6th August 1881 are that in "consideration of Mr. Palmer's acting thus," i.e. in consideration of my waiving my claim to sterling payment. I was to receive all payments up to that date for all services performed except in Knight's case and that for—

Here there was another lively passage of arms between Mr. Rudra and Mr. Forbes regarding the questions that were being put to witness, which, he said, were illegal and opposed to the Evidence Act. In the course of the wrangle Mr. Forbes told Mr. Rudra not to be impertinent. At this Mr. Rudra retorted by saying that he could not possibly be impertinent to his friend Mr. Forbes. The Court upheld Mr. Forbes' objection and ruled, accordingly, that counsel could not ask the witness to explain the meaning of a letter which he might consider ambiguous. Mr. Rudra after some further argument said he would of course bow to the decision of the Court, but he thought if the question had been allowed, it would have helped to clear up a great deal of doubt and so much time.

Cross-examination continued.

In August 1881 Knight's prosecution had been concluded, and after this there was another case of Mr. Knight in which Sir Richard Meade and the late Amir were concerned. That was Knight's second case. I refer now to the first. I am quite sure of that. I did not agree in the event of Mr. Holmes' terms being accepted to take two lacs down and five lacs on success. Mr. Holmes' letter meant that all payments up to date were to go in payment of all past services, excepting in Knight's case. All payments made up to date were for the property case and I was to receive £10,000 for Knight's case. I don't know what £20,000 would be in lacs. The equivalent of £20,000 would be two lacs and 20,000 Rs. more or less. Up to the end of July or 1st August 1881 the sum received by me amounted to Government Rs. 2,58,640. The amount I received from Shapurjee of Rs. 14,000 through Colonel Dobbs is included in this, Idon't know when it was paid. I cannot say in which item in Schedule A, this sum is included. Mr. Holmes can enlighten the Court on this subject. I was relinquishing £50,000 for five lacs of rupees the £50,000 being *in futuro*. That amount of Rs. 2,58,640 did not include Knight's second case, and Knight's first case did not refer to the second case. The fact that the Amir disputed my right to be paid in sterling, I heard on my return from England, in July or August 1881. It was after Colonel Dobbs' letter reached me in England, Exhibit A, dated 9th June 1881. I got this letter from Colonel Dobbs because I had nothing in writing. I cannot tell you why I did not take it before I went to England excepting, because I believed the Amir was a man of honour and I asked him afterwards for it because I wished Dobbs to state what the actual arrangements were in Knight's case as funds were not remitted as promised, in both cases.

At this stage the Court adjourned for tiffin and on re-assembling cross-examination was resumed.

Mr. Holmes' did write that letter under my instructions. He must have shown me this letter to which No. 73 was a reply. And he probably showed me Shapurjee's reply, dated 8th August, in answer to Mr. Holmes' letter of the 6th August. I don't think that when I was at Hyderabad Mr. Holmes was in the habit of writing to Shapurjee without consulting me. And he was in the habit of showing me what Shapurjee used to write to him. I must have heard from Mr. Holmes the contents of Shaporjee's letter of the 8th of August, Exhibit A. Colonel Dobbs' letter of the 9th June 1881 was written at my request. I asked Colonel Dobbs to meet Sir Richard Meade in London and he said he had met him. Dobbs' letter was written in June 1881. I don't think that Dobbs met Sir Richard Meade till after he went home, in September 1881.

I see from this letter that Colonel Dobbs met Sir Richard Meade on the 22nd September 1881. I must have told Dobbs what had occured in India during my last visit in July and August 1881 and that must have been the cause of his writing to me his second letter, Exhibit B. I don't know what has become of the letter of the 14th of September 1881 mentioned in Colonel Dobbs' letter. I have hunted everywhere for it and cannot find it. I don't know that I addressed Dobbs about terms. I must have merely told him what had occurred whilst I was in India and wrote in reply the letter of the 14th of September that is lost and supplemented it with Exhibit B. When Ekbal-El-Dowlah said the payment was to be made in rateable and not in sterling I must have shown him Colonel Dobbs' letter. I have no vivid remembrance of this, but I must have shown it to him from the letter that Holmes wrote to Shapurjee on the 6th of August 1881. I refer to these words as contained in the letter the Nawab read yesterday in so far as regards sterling payment and I believe that was Colonel Dobbs' letter of the 9th June 1881 which I must have shown him. That does not allude to a letter to my knowledge that the Nawab had in his possession. It refers to a letter I might have put in his hand which he read. I believe the Nawab could read English. I don't know, whether I showed this letter of Colonel Dobbs' to the late Amir or Mr. Shapurjee, I don't know but the latter must have seen it, because he was with Vikar-ul-Umra at that time. I suppose Shapurjee and Ekbal-El-Dowla were present when Colonel Dobbs' letter was read. Mr. Holmes contradicted Mr. Shapurjee's letter of the 8th of August 1881 on the same date in the passage beginning: "I know nothing about it." There was no necessity of my specifically contradicting Shapurjee's letter because it was rubbish. The whole of that letter is rubbish and untrue. I don't believe the Amir said what Shapurjee had written. I was at Hyderabad at the time. The Amir was suffering at the time and as I never spoke to him in business that is why I never went to see him about what Shapurjee had written. I saw Ekbal-El-Dowla, but I did not speak to him on the subject, because I thought it was unnecessary. Holmes and I had written to Shapurjee and I thought that was sufficient. My letter of the 19th August does not refer to this circumstance. There is no other letter as far as I know contradicting Shapurjee's letter of the 8th August. This dispute as to my being paid in sterling or rupees was never settled. The old agreement standing, as there was no other substituted, even though it was disputed. This letter must have been a draft of one which I drew up at Shapurjee's request and which remained in his possession. That contained my proposals for a settlement of the dispute. In that letter it was proposed that I should be paid in rupees in the property case and £10,000 in Knight's case and £5,000 in Knight's second case. That was never carried out. This letter appears to be a proposal of Mr. Shapurjee's irrespective of the draft.

At this stage the Court asked Mr. Rudra if this cross examination would continue much longer, to which he replied that it would probably occupy another whole day. The case was then adjourned to Saturday, the 10th October, at 11 A.M. The Chief Justice, in answer to a question, said the Commission could not sit before that date, because one of the members would be absent for 8 days at Bombay on leave, and he also had much other work requiring his attention as the end of the Fasli Year was approaching.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Tripoli, 1,686 tons, Captain C H Dunn, sailed yesterday for Bushire, in ballast.

THE Italian s s Singapore, 2,431 tons, Captain G Parodi, will sail to-day for Genoa via Aden with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Pearson and child, Mr L Hart Davies, Mr Smith and 73 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s s Imperator to-day, the 1st October, at 9 a.m. Mr and Mrs Limbach and three children, Mr and Mrs Dour and child, Mrs Branson, Councillor General F Stodkinger, Mr I Stelzl, Mr A Kuppers and Mr E Iezeck.

THE MacIver Line s s Niagara, 1,978 tons, Captain J McConachie, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Hamilton, two Masters Watson, Major three children, Mr Barker, Col Bailey, Mrs Tuck and Mrs Peters and infant, Miss Peters, Mrs Bailey, Mrs Flanegan and two children, and Miss Flanegan.

THE s s Hispania, (S Abrey, Master) arrived in harbour yesterday (3rd September) from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Hampton, 2 children and ayah, Captain and Mrs Savile, Dr and Mrs Whaite, Col Morse, Major H H McRae, Mr Littledale, Rev C Hutmacteer, Rev F Wohry, Rev F Flint, and Rev A Fingerhut. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham & Co.

THE British s s Minna Craig, 2,985 tons, Captain John S Naile, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields via Very Mouth with a cargo of 5,652 tons coals and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Craig, and child, Mr S Hodgert, Mr Mathews, Mr Masani, Mrs Kiddle and three children, Mr Finbery, Mr and Mrs Hemon, Mr and Mrs Albert and three children, Mr and Mrs Granville, two Sisters Fuller, Miss McDonald, Miss Dole Morrison, and Miss Bolton. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

### EXTRA STEAMER TO CHIANA.

THE P and O Co's s s Gwalior, 1,648 tons, Captain J F Jephson, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ Douro | 1389 | Marshall | A | F Muir & Co |
| S.S. Clan Gordon | 1343 | Morrison | B | F Muir & Co |
| „ Bagdad | 903 | Whitehead | F | B I S N Co |
| Barque G Caladh | 510 | Lamont | G | ... |
| „ Willcroft | 1916 | Murray | K | J Mackintosh & Co |
| „ Krishna | ... | Nacoda | M | Shepherd & Co |
| S.S. Rheinfels | 1773 | Weber | N | Glade & Co |
| „ C. Branch | 1645 | Retson | P | J Mackintosh & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera ..... Nacoda ..... Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Singapore | 2431 | Parodi | 3 | F Bozzoni |
| „ Algoma | 1892 | Reynolds | 6 | T Morrison & Co |
| „ Imperator | 2441 | Bechtinger | 7 | A-H Lloyd's S N Co |
| „ Gwalior | 1602 | Jephson | 8 | P & O S N Co. |
| „ Niagara | 197 | McConachie | 9 | K Nixon & Co |
| „ Lycia | 218 | Jones | 10 | K Nixon & Co |
| „ Eden Hall | 223 | Jones |

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golikera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. I. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of every description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THOROUGHBRED English Setter FOR SALE, White, with Lemon ears. Nine months old. Trained, Pedigree. Apply on board s. s. "SAINT FILLANS."

SAFES.—To close a consignment Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS offer a few First-class FIRE-PROOF SAFES, medium and large sizes, highest von manship (Swiss make), at a Reduction of 20 per Maker's Prices.

FOR SALE, at R. SCOTT and Co., BAY WALER MARE, 8 years, 16 hands. Also FOR SALE, charger, and recently broken to harness, 15 hands. Quiet Grey Kathiawari HORSE, 6 years. Seen by appointment in harness, fast and showy. To be seen at R. SCOTT & Co.

BUTTER SCOTCH per fancy packet Annas 3; per doz. Rs. 2. Rs. 1. Vanilla Chocolate, per packet Annas 8; per ... Rs.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

MOREN... and Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS and ... Articles for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN. In great variety.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. ... Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS ... to MAHABLESHWAR, also from MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

RAIL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An Elegant Remedy for Bowel Complaints. Prepared by an entirely new process from selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (2 qls. marmulas natural order Aurantiaceæ), prepared only by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 30, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries, PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, ... accommodation. Private Meal ... Single Ladies and Gent as well as the Married Couples.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent moderate. Address "W," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Three very desirable BUNGALOWS, on Pareli Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a Panorama view of all round Bombay. Rents moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

BROKERAGE, Produce, Exchange or Freight.—WANTED, by a European gentleman, a PARTNERSHIP, in either of the above. Apply to "492," care of this paper.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION, (late W. I. R. A.)—Open to all India meetings allowed between 15th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1891. 10 days allowed for the meeting. Special matches for the Ladies and the Army and Volunteers. Prizes Rs. 6,700 and 8 medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hon.-Secy., Poona.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No ... MISSION charged. INTEREST allowed ... per annum on the minimum monthly ... not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS ... regularly up to 30th June and 31st ... and PASS BOOKS furnished. AGENCY NOTES of any Circle ... DRAFTS and CHEQUES on MADRAS ... RUPEES on LONDON cashed or sent for ... PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

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TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
219, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the Repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred Bolanger pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
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PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
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(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

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HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
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EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
All agency business undertaken.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.


## SALES BY AUCTION.


MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND FURNITURE OF THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND OF ... PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE ... ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, ... ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., ... ber, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. ... ed property by Public Auction, ... will sell the undermention... Bai Dhunbai (wife of Jehangir ... on the premises, by order of said Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq., Nusserwanjee, the first, second ... Esq., and Mr. ... ctors, respectively, and on account ... and third Mistry (the late Pestonjee Sorabjee and Peston... risk, in pursuance of the proprietors of the ... Agreement and ... deed indentures of mortgage, and further ... Deed, ... Weekly, and made between the said 9th August, ... Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry of the Pestonjee ... said Bai Dhunbai of the other part, and in one ... the like power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th October, 1887, and made between ... Bai Pestonjee Sorabjee and Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry of the one part, and the said Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq., of the other part, and in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st November, 1889, and made between the said Pestonjee Sorabjee of the first part, the said Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry of the second part, and the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Mistry of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 577 seventh square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by vacant ground belonging to the Port Trustees, on the south by Baroda Street, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by land in the occupation of Narayen Veerji, which said pieces are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 3196, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, and were formerly in the occupation of the Port Trustees.

And on the day and hour aforesaid, either together with the above property, or immediately after the sale of the property above described, the said Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, under instructions from the said Messrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Mistry, the mortgagees, and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the said several indentures of the 10th October, 1887, and 21st November, 1889, sell by Public Auction the furniture belonging to the said Alexandra Hotel, consisting of English cooking stoves, arm chairs, iron bed-steads, double beds, dining, washing and writing tables, chest of drawers, hat-stand, cotton and coir matting, table-service, (plated and porcelain), and two mahogany billiard-tables, complete with balls and cues, &c., &c.

And at the same time and place, either together or separately, the said Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, under instructions of the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Mistry, the mortgagee, sell by Public Auction the goodwill of the said Alexandra Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, Solicitors for the said mortgagees, at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, October 1st, 1891.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30.

THERE was still no change in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 94⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 106½; but the market rates of discount were put up ¼ per cent. for short London Bills, and ⅛ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2⅝, and 3¼ per cent., respectively. About £100,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany. A further decline of ½d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 44⅞d per oz.; and Rupee Securities were again lower by ⅛ per cent. in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents., at £74⅝ for the former, and £74¼ for the latter. In New York also, the metal was ⅜ cent. down, at 97⅝ cents. Exchange on London being ¼ cent. lower, at 4·82 dollars. The Exchange Banks in London reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 4 13-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 95⅓; Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fc. 25·28½.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a further decline of 1½d. per cental in the price of No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 4½d., ex-Quay; and of 1d. per cental in White Delhi, at 7s. 11d., ex-Quay. Linseed was quiet at previous quotations for spot and arrival Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, but Surats and Arrivals dull, the total Sales having reached only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 800 East Indian. Spot prices were quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions excepting December-January deliveries, for which they were unaltered. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, spot Cotton was unchanged in value at 8⅜ cents.; but Futures, for December were 10 points higher, at 8·83 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 46,000 bales; and the figures for the new crop to date compare as follows with those for the preceding two years in the corresponding period:—

| | 1891. | 1890. | 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts ..... | 46,000 | 47,000 | 44,000 |
| Three days' do. ..... | 142,000 | 140,000 | 132,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. ..... | 651,000 | 720,000 | 604,000 |

Exporters have been more in our local Cotton Market than the Mills to-day, and have taken 1,150 bales from stock, consisting of 400 Bengals, at Rs. 156-7; 300 Dhollera, at Rs. 168; 200 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 175; 150 Dharwar, at Rs. 169; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 154. Spinners have bought only 200 Westerns, at Rs. 161½; and 100 Dhoraji Ginned, at Rs. 162 per candy. The feeling keeps steady, and prices show no quotable change.

WHEAT continues in but little request for shipment, and purchases again to-day have been upon a small scale; but the tone of the market is still steady, and prices are unaltered.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has given way in price half an anna per cwt., and is now quoted at Rs. 6-10 6 to Rs. 6-12-6 per cwt. Otherwise rates are unchanged, and the feeling quiet, only a small business having been done to day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 461 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 18,841 owts. |
| Linseed ..... | 1,016 " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 1,036 " |
| Groundnuts ..... | 579 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 3,105 " |

FREIGHTS are weak and declining. The Eden Hall (s) ready, has filled up for Liverpool at 18s. per ton; the Egremont Castle (s), for October loading, has been rechartered at 19s. 6d. per ton for one picked port; and the Wistow Hall (s) has been taken by speculators for Liverpool on terms which have not transpired, but are believed to be 18s. 6d. per ton. Groundnuts, for prompt shipment to Marseilless have been taken at 17s. 6d. per ton. For March-May shipment to picked ports business has been done at 21s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been fairly steady all day at the decline shown by last evening's quotations, but with a very small business passing. Some ready Bank Demand has been done at 1s. 5d.; and a few Bills have been placed at 1s. 5 3-16d. for October delivery, and 1s. 5 5-16d. for January, for three months' sight Credits; the latter rate being named at closing, and 1s. 5 1-16 for Telegraphic for January transfer, ready rates being as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand... | 1s. 5d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic..... | 1s. 4 31-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight.... | 1s. 5 3-32d. | " |
| Do. Credits do. ... | 1s. 5 3-16d. | " |
| Francs do. ... | 1·31¼d | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The September Settlement took place to-day in a weak market, and at a further decline of some 5-16 per cent. in rates for Fours both for Money and Account, closing quotations having been 106 for cash, and 105 11-16 for the 28th proximo, with sellers on both lines. 105 is nominally quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet again and the only further changes which we have to notice in Cotton Mill shares are an advance of Rs. 20 in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, and Bombay Cotton Manufacturing; and a decline of Rs. 5 each in David, and Oriental, at our revised quotations. Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5 per share, to Rs. 940. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 12½ higher, at Rs. 982½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, SEPT. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 30.

Mail steamer Britannia from Australia, and Malwa from China arrived.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera..... 3⅞.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1s. 4 13-16.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 94⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes ..... 95⅛
4 per cent. Paper ..... 74¼
4½ per cent. " ..... 74¼
3½ per cent Sterling Loan ..... 106⅛
Bar Silver ..... 44⅛
The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

### HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)
For Consent Decree.

443-91—Little S F and N—Premjee Mohanjee and others vs Nundoo Dewjee and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

688-90—Little, S F and N—C A Turner vs Bai Labai—Thakurdas, D and C Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

209-87—Tyabjee and D—Kashibhai Mithabhai vs Madhowrao Bhashkerjee and others—J C Cama.

139-90—Payne, G and S—T D Charlesworth and others vs Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo—Thakurdas, D and C.

Postponed Long Cause.

58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane, E, and H.

876-89—Roughton and B—Koolsumbibee vs Ahmed Mahomed and another—C, B, and Co and M, E, and H.

112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshi Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Rowjee and others—In person—Chalk, W, and S.

256-91—Munsookhlall, B and J—Luckmivahoo vs Ranchordass Harridass and others—Ardaseer, H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

396-91—Thackurdas, D and C—Dewbai vs Manbai and others—Khundarao M. Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

456-91—Payne, G and S—Munji Kanji and others vs Megji Purshotum and others—Part heard.

61-91—Payne, G and S—Canjee Purbat and others vs Kesserbai—Bhaishunker and K—(not to be called on).

336-91—Bhaishanker and K—Bapoobhoy Visram and others vs F Y Smith and others—Little, S F and N.

102-91—Tyebji and D for pauper—Luximbai vs Balsett Narayen—R Skipsey.

8-91—Shamrao P for pauper—Munshi Khoja Mahomed Meherdin vs Bibanbee—Payne, G and S.

445-90—Conroy and B Premjee Lukhmidas and another vs Dewcorebai—Bhaishanker and K.

149-91—M H Khan—Purbhajee Sayanna vs Shew Lingoe Sayanna and other—In person.

9-90—In person—Ramkissondas Nandu vs Sir Charles S Forbes and others—Conroy and B.

131-91—Balkrishna V N K—Pallonjee Postonjee Shroff vs Keshavrao Madhavrao and another—Chalk, W and S.

506-90—Munsookhlall D and J—Khetsee Kara and others and vs Champsee Dharsee and another,

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KATHIAWAR.

DEATH.

FENTON—September 26, at Wankanir, in the Province of Kathiawar, Katherine Isabella, the wife of Major L L Fenton, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

INDORE.

BIRTH.

GUNION—September 28, at Indore, the wife of R H Gunion, Residency College, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOURNE-BENSON—September 30, at Khumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of J J Bourne-Benson, of a son, (still-born).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LIST—September 25, at Lahore, the wife of G H List, Superintendent, Way and Works, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.

SCOTLAND—September 21, at "Midlands," Mussooree, the wife of W Avencl Scotland, of a son.

DEATHS.

COPELAND—September 29, at Allahabad, Charles Allan, third son of Major J Copeland (Retired List), aged 36 years.

MILLAR—September 21, at Amritsar, Charlotte Georgina, the beloved daughter of James B Millar, aged 19 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1891.


THE present Criminal Session of the High Court has been fruitful in surprises; but none of them has been greater than the acquittal of Dorabjee Shroff, the assistant manager of the Oriental Life Assurance Company. The result shows that there may be an ugly reality about even the most imaginative attempts to pourtray the eccentricities of the jury system in India, and warrants us in telling over again a story that found currency in the Indian papers a few weeks ago. According to this story the jury had before them evidence that could not in any way be shaken. At the end of the trial the judge asked what the verdict was. The answer was "you can do as you like with the men who have confessed, but we acquit all the rest." Asked by the judge if they had weighed the evidence, the jury answered that evidence could always be fabricated. "You think then, that the evidence is untrustworthy?" asked the judge. And then, as wisdom's last word, there came this final rejoinder from the witness box:—"Unless a man confesses, who can tell if he is guilty?" Now we do not quote this as illustrating the highest flight of which an Indian jury is capable. The common jury who have this week restored Mr. Dorabjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff to his place amongst honest men have affirmed an even more remarkable principle than the principle that unless a man confesses he must not be deemed guilty. We now have it, as the sworn conviction of nine good men and true, that even when a man confesses you are bound to believe in his innocence. Elsewhere we print again the remarkable letters to his employer in which the assistant manager of the Oriental, who may be supposed to know as much about the matter as the intelligent men who tried him, took such an entirely different view of the way in which he had acquitted himself of his obligations to the Company. In these letters he went through what, if he had waited a little longer, would have been the entirely superfluous process of "making a clear breast of it." Confessing that Mr. Slater had been more than a father to him, he made the liberal offer of "a life's devotion and a life's sacrifice" to wipe out the large deficit which he had made in the Company's funds. There were suggestions of suicide, offers to "quietly get the money," pleas for time to put matters straight. As an alternative to this Mr. Slater was to do what he thought fit, as his suppliant employé was "entirely at his mercy." In another letter Shroff confessed that "there was no defence for his dishonesty"—a somewhat hasty avowal, it must be admitted, of distrust in forensic ingenuity—and that he was quite prepared to "face the consequences"—consequences which, as we have seen, nine intelligent jurymen of sorts have made exceedingly comfortable for him. "If you prosecute do so at once, that my case may be disposed of at the next sessions, as I shall plead guilty to whatever you may charge me with, as I well know I deserve all." Yet there are just nine men in Bombay who think differently, and there were some others in the High Court on Tuesday evening who heartily applauded the jury when they differed from Mr. Dorabjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff in his own account of what he had done, and in his own estimate of the manner in which he had fulfilled his trust to his employers.

There is something which, not to put too fine a point upon it, must astound most people in the courage with which this remarkable jury set aside Shroff's own account of his proceedings. For if ever there was an admission of guilt which ought not to have been set aside it was this. Here there was no question of a confession having been made under pressure. The letters were written while the accused was taking his ease at a hill station; they were written, too, before any charge had been made against him or even thought of. To his employers they came like a bolt from the blue. They were spontaneous, unreserved, and abject, and in the second of them Shroff looked to the gaol as the natural and inevitable outcome of what—but for the strange verdict of last Wednesday—we should have been at liberty to call his wrong doing. Now it is no part of a jury's duty to state their reasons for any conclusions at which in their wisdom they may arrive. We can only infer that the jury who were rude enough not to take Mr. Dorabjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff on his written word placed upon that gentleman's letters the significance that they were invited by his counsel to place upon them. The admission, Mr. Jardine advised the jury, was too general to be accepted as a confession of the charges on which the accused had been arraigned. To what then did they refer? Were they a confession that the writer had clandestinely made away with the office gum-bottle, or that there was something wrong in the postage stamps account? We are not presuming to try the case over again, but it seems to us that it would not have been a ruinous draught upon the common sense of the jury to connect the two letters of the 21st of April with the telegram of the 20th—in which, after having "missed his train," the accused assured the Company that the Government paper in the safe, which his books showed as totalling Rs. 2,45,000, was all right—and with the emptiness of the safe when Mr. Slater opened it after getting the key from Shroff. Mr. Justice Bayley, whose summing up was clear, impartial, and sensible, left the jury to form their own estimate of the evidential value of the prisoner's letters, but his ruling upon the question whether offences could be proved in bulk, without fixing a particular offence upon a particular day, had an important bearing upon this point. If the jury rejected the letters on the ground suggested to them by the counsel for the prisoner, they must have thought much too lightly of the judge's ruling.

One result of the proceedings, unsatisfactory as they were in the main, may be looked upon with approbation. The endeavour to secure from the Bombay High Court a recognition of Mr. Justice Prinsep's ruling that a prosecution for embezzlement must fail unless the offence is proved to have been committed on a particular date has broken down. At all events if the jury thought they must acquit the prisoner because the proof of embezzling particular sums on particular dates was wanting, they must have taken their law from their foreman, and not from the Bench, for nothing could have been more clear than Mr. Justice Bayley's ruling against that view. But the jury, who might well have contented themselves with putting a plain interpretation upon plain facts—facts for example, such as the prisoner's two letters—were not at all indisposed to pronounce upon matters that lay outside their province. The minority who wished to append to their verdict an expression of opinion as to the manner in which the books of the Company were kept, could scarcely be supposed to speak as experts upon such a question, and their judgment on that point will carry no weight; and much else that was said upon the subject during the inquiry must be taken subject to the same observation. The cash books were such as the prisoner had kept them, and when he took credit to himself for not having manipulated them he said all that need have been said as to the correctness of the accounts, and unconsciously gave a testimonial to the book-keeping of the office which it is fair to the management to give prominence to. That part of the prisoner's statement, if it means anything at all, means that the books were only too well kept for his purposes. Doubtless it was a regrettable thing that in the audit Shroff's assurance that the Government paper was all right should have been accepted as sufficient. Telegraphic transfers are one of the most ordinary processes of finance, but telegraphic audits are a little in advance of the time. But the acceptance of the prisoner's assurance about the Government paper was only one amongst many instances of the unquestioning confidence placed in him. It may almost be said, indeed, that his word was scarcely distrusted until a jury, with a written confession of his delinquencies before them, were good enough to tell him that he must be a much more honest fellow than he had made himself out to be. The approval of the verdict which was somewhat blatantly proclaimed amongst on-lookers in the High Court on Tuesday will have no echo out of doors, and the public, apart from the wider interests involved in what looks like a failure of justice, will regret that an institution like the Oriental, which has done such widespread and real service in India, should have had to play a part in a prosecution with so abortive an ending. But its back is broad enough to bear with equanimity a much larger loss than that which it has sustained, and an episode like this can have no effect upon its prosperity or the popularity which it deservedly enjoys throughout India. The most serious thing about the verdict is that in combination with similar acquittals at Calcutta and elsewhere, it tends to a dangerous peace of mind amongst employés who betray their trust. "How can we say a man is guilty unless he confesses?" was the ingenuous query of the jury of fiction. "What does it matter if he does confess?" is the query of the jury of fact. It is not in this fashion that the way of transgressors is made hard, and the immunity that is offered to practitioners who deal with big figures is to say the least disquieting.

BURMA is threatened with a rice famine. The press recognises the approach of a great scarcity of rice supply over the whole country, and the Financial Commissioner, who favours us with a copy of his memorandum on the food stocks of Lower and Upper Burma, foretells the rapid rise of prices and the possibility of the stock falling short between this date and the middle of December. The crops of the past year in Upper Burma were poor throughout; in several districts they seriously failed, and food rice had to be imported from Lower Burma. Other districts, where the crops were fair, were tempted by the high prices prevalent elsewhere to export more than they could afford. Indigenous stocks are running out, the ability of Lower Burma to supply the markets is decreasing, and Mr. Donald Smeaton, the Financial Commissioner, has been considering whether supplies from Lower Burma can be depended upon for the next three months until the Upper Burma crops will have been harvested and the Lower Burma paddy has come in. Mr. Smeaton's enquiries have led him to the conclusion that they will not, and this opinion is endorsed by the local press. The total surplus quantity of marketable rice now in Lower Burma, according to the official report, does not exceed 70,000 tons; and towns which sold their stocks to Rangoon in the early part of the year are now rebuying at increased prices. Upper Burma alone will require 60,000 tons, and Lower Burma has not a surplus of these dimensions. Prices have gone up fifty per cent.; still Upper Burma has the money to pay if she can only obtain the commodity. The *Rangoon Times*, on the information of a local merchant, puts the food stocks at a much lower figure than the Financial Commissioner, and anticipates that within a couple of months famine prices will be ruling in a land where such a circumstance has never been heard of before. Our contemporary calls upon the Government to step in and render such assistance as lies in their power by buying up the wants and laying them by in depots to meet the districts of the people in the famine-stricken ... The Financial Commissioner on the other hand declares that Government has no interest importing stocks on its own account ... terfering with the operation of the laws of supply and demand." Meeting ... been held with a view to ascertain ... precise condition of affairs, but the Commissioner offers the people ... similar consolation to that which was to Job, when he writes: "The line ... munication throughout the country ... and prices are known; it remains for ... of food-stocks in Burma and India to ... steps as they think fit to meet ... demand." Government, like Providence, those who help themselves, but ... necessary to interfere with the ... the ordinary laws of supply and ... direct or indirect importation of ... the thousands who now foresee ... starvation during the remnant ... year.

IT is difficult to imagine how ... foreign pilgrims attended the ... by the Pope on Tuesday morning ... vast beyond all comparison ... building is. It may have ... some thousands of the ...

A VERY delicate question has arisen ... Ceylon, which is not without interest to stick... for etiquette in India. At a recent race meeting the military band played the opening bars of the National Anthem at the arrival and departure of the Governor of Ceylon. This piece of courtesy was, it appears, much commented on, although it was but a revival of the customary honour paid to previous Governors, and upon the arrival of the Gordon Highlanders the Colonel of that gallant Corps declined to permit the regimental band to play God save the Queen, except in honour of a member of the Royal Family or of a Governor acting on behalf of the sovereign. On the race day, however, Colonel Lowestley, Staff Officer commanding, returned to the former practice and ordered the usual bars of the National Anthem to be played. The Ceylon *Times* is at the pains to point out that Colonel Lowestley in thus acting set aside the Queen's Regulations, which are, it must be admitted, very explicit on this point. It is laid down that when the troops pay the prescribed honours to the Sovereign the National Anthem is to be played through; when they pay honours to other members of the Royal Family, the first part, of four bars, will be played, and at the salute of Viceroy at State ceremonials, such as the opening and closing of a Colonial Legislature, when a special Royal Commissioner or Governor Lieutenant-Governor is acting on behalf of the Sovereign. It is further stated that the National Anthem will not be played in connection with salutes on any other occasion ... it is only due to those personages who are entitled under these regulations to ... salutes." The Ceylon band at Colombo ... the sports ignoring these ... itations; played ... whole of the National Anthem on the ... of the Governor—an honour the local paper points out only due to the Queen herself. The ... is, it is added, variance on the question ... between the local Government and the military authorities, and appeal has been made ... Caesar on the point. No one will grudge our ... nearest Colonial neighbours the mild excitement which is to be derived from this conflict between local precedent and the authority of the Queen's Regulations.

NOW that the Congressionalists have proved triumphant all along the line in their contest with President Balmaceda, the Presidents of the other Spanish-American Republics may prepare for a very hard time. New Guatemala—Guatemala Nueva—a city five thousand feet above sea level, the capital of the picturesque and highly volcanic Central American State of that name, has been the scene of what is asserted to have been an abortive pronunciamiento against President Barillas. His Excellency having after three days' severe fighting succeeded in quelling the revolt. As nothing is as yet known of the affair at the Guatemalan legations it is just possible that the fighting is not yet over. The Republic has a territory nearly as large as England, with a population of a little more than a million and a quarter, of which one-third are of European or mixed descent, but all of which is subject to a system of compulsory education. The imports and exports come to £2,000,000 per annum, the trade being mostly with Great Britain, and the United States. President Barillas, who if things take their ordinary course would hold office for four years, the term for which he was elected, disposes of a revenue of £1,800,000, which is a good deal in such a country, which has only a trifling national debt amounting to a couple of millions. One of the chief natural cur

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The first two sections of the Manchester Ship Canal, comprising eleven miles, have now been opened for regular traffic.

## THE KING OF SERVIA.

BELGRADE, SEPT. 29.

...ported betrothal of King Alexander to ...aughter of Prince Nicholas of ...ed here.

## ...CHINA.

...BERLIN, SEPT. 29.

...eplying to the assu...ment that it will take ...er rioting or attacks ...is necessary to ascer...ess the disorders, and ...are required.

## ...N IN GUATEMALA.

...W YORK, SEPT. 29.

...broke out in the city ...al of the Republic of ...mber with the object ... Three days' heavy ...ve hundred men are ...resident's forces ulti...

...n has been received ... Guatemalan Lega...

## ...ESSIVE SERVICE AT ... ST. PETER'S.

...ROME, SEPT. 29.

...impressive service was c...onducted by the ...his morning at St. Peter...s. His Holiness, wore the pontifical tiara, was ...carried on a sedia ...the Church with great pomp, and ... celebrated Mass, ...h was attended by over sixty ...thousand foreign ...

## THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

...'s Troopship Crocodile with ...eliefs for India ...o-day.

## ...COMMON" TO GO TO THE STUD.

...Blundell Maple, the purchaser ... of Common, ...cided to send the horse to the ...ud forthwith.

## ...REMENT OF MR. HUGH CHILDERS.

...ng to failing health the Right ... Hon. Hugh ...rs, M.P., for Edinburgh South, proposes to ...from Parliament.

## ...E BI-METALLIC QUESTION IN THE STATES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 30.

Republican Convention in the ... State of ...do has adopted a resolution in fa...vour of bi...ism.

## GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 30.

...wing to public feeling in Germany the ...bankers ...this city have withdrawn from taking part in ...issue of the new Russian Loan.

## ...ICIDE OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, SEPT. 30.

...legrams received in Paris to-day from Brussels ... that General Boulanger committed suicide ...morning in that city on the tomb of Madame ...remains.

## ...DERAILMENT OF A MAIL TRAIN BY DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 30.

The mail train from Madras was derailed by dacoits on Monday night when a few miles from ...Trichinopoly, and Rs. 10,000 was looted from the ...rnan cash chests. No one was killed or seriously hurt by the derailment or dacoits. The derailment was effected by the removal of rails. The police are scouring the country, but up to date no capture is reported.

## RAIN-MAKING EXPERIMENTS.

The Collector of Cuddapah has commenced rain-making experiments. He partially succeeded with small charges, and will ultimately proceed with large charges.

## WEATHER AT MADRAS.

The season report for the past week says rain is ...ted generally. Prospects are somewhat im...ved in affected dist..., except in parts of Salem ...d Coimbatore. Pasture and water-supply ...scanty and cattle in a bad condition in ...y districts; 31,7...ersons being employed on ...f work s.

## CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 30.

Captain Younghusband in his last letter written ...a snowstorm, as the winter had set in on the ...Karakoram Pass which would compel him to ...leave for Kashmir.

## THE AMIR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The Amir in connection with his proposed visit to England is to have issued a proclamation to his subjects announcing the probability of the journey and ordering them to loyalty during his absence.

## THE BOMBAY FLOWER AND FRUIT SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

...evening H. E. the Governor opened the ...lower and Fruit Show, which was held ...t the Poona Gymkhana. Owing to the ...season, and the lateness of the Ex... show of flowers is only meagre, but ...irly good.

## ...CRICKET AT POONA.

...match between the Poona Gym...a Secunderabad Garrison opened this ...went in to wicket first, and put up ... Dr. Hill ... up 61 and Dr. Trask ...d the... in and made 47 for ...wickets. Play will be resumed

## THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

The final tie of the Harris Football Tournament was played this evening. Worcestor won the toss and played up hill for the first half. Lancashire had the best of the play for about four minutes, when Worcester got on the bail and with rapid movement, taking their opponents by surprise, the leather was got right in front of the goal mouth. Cannon made a brave attempt to save, but he was rushed at and the ball went spinning through the uprights, scoring first goal amidst hearty cheering. The ball was restarted after five minutes play and the Lancashire forwards got well on the ball, and with smart passing and calculating piece of play got the leather within easy shooting distance of goal, and Edwards taking the kick placed the ball neatly under the bar in spite of the determined resistance of the Worcester backs. The scores were equalised amidst great cheering and excitement. The Worcester woke up and gave their opponents some stiff work to defend their goal, but faulty combinations in front of goal and a want of support from backs prevented them from getting more than a corner. Lancashire now transferred play to the Worcester ground, but the backs played a good game and prevented the leather from getting into dangerous proximity to their goal. Carrington after one faulty piece of play by which he narrowly escaped allowing the Fusiliers to score, made two splendid saves and the leather was eventually got away without anything more than a corner having been conceded. Colly relieved and by good play got the sphere within striking distance of goal, but be kicked over the bar. At half-time, the score was: Worcester one goal, to Lancashire one goal. On the ball being restarted play was for the first few minutes in the Fusiliers' territory, but the Lancashire right wing forwards, Edwards and Morris, made a sudden start off with the ball which surprised the Worcester backs, and before they had taken up their position, Dwyer had shot the ball clean through, Carrington not having the chance of saving. The second goal was put up amidst ringing cheers. From the Fusiliers supporters a visit to both goals followed without result. At one of these visits, Morris of the Lancashire, headed the ball neatly into the goal, but the off side was claimed and was allowed. Play was now fast and exciting and the Worcester men appeared to be the best stayers; their passing was extremely good, but again their want of combination told, and although they gave the Fusiliers some hard work to defend their goal, the Worcesters were unable to improve their score, and when time was called they were still pressing. Final score: Lancashire Fusiliers, two goals to Worcester Regiment one goal. There was a very large number of spectators round the ropes which included H. E. the Governor, Lady Harris, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, General Blundell, the Hon'ble Mr. Moore, and a large number of ladies. The winning team at the conclusion of the game were taken before H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris. His Excellency in presenting the Challenge Cup, said:—"My lads, I am very glad to be able to congratulate you on the fact that this tournament has been played through with extreme good temper, and I am happy also to think that only very slight accidents have happened. I think I may also congratulate myself on the fact that this contest for the Challenge Cup has brought more spectators on this ground than any other contest which has taken place upon it. I am very glad to think I have been in a modest way instrumental in doing something which has interested and benefitted you soldiers quartered in Poona. (Loud cheers.) Perhaps it is invidious for me to make a selection between two such good and gallant elevens, as have contested for the Cup to-day, but there are those at home who will understand me when I say I am glad that a Lancashire eleven has carried away the trophy. (Cheers.) But I am sure the winning team will acknowledge that during the last ten minutes of the play, the Worcester men gave them a very hard time of it, and they only escaped narrowly making a tie of the game. (Renewed cheers.) I trust the contests of the future will be fought with such good temper, and that they will create as much interest as the one that has just concluded. I must again congratulate the Lancashire Fusiliers on winning the Cup." H. E. Lady Harris than presented the Captain of the team, Lance-Corporal Vyse, with the Cup, and the large assembly of soldiers, from both regiments, cheered heartily their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and Colonel Merriman, the Referee.

## THE FRAUDS ON THE ORIENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ONLY the substance of the letters which the prosecution in the above case ventured upon regarding as a confession by the accused appears in our report of the proceedings, and in view of the verdict of the jury it may be well to reprint these documents in full. The first letter, which was left by Shroff upon Mr. Slater's desk is as follows:—

Tuesday, 21-4-91.

My dear Mr. Slater,—This will no doubt give you a shock, but there is no help and I must make a clean breast of it. Unfortunately the rumours lately in Bombay are too true and there is a large deficit in the Office. Any expression of regret would not be believed but if a life's devotion or a life's sacrifice can undo the past they are at your service. For my part I am tired of life and the double part I have been playing, nor do I care so much for my family, although this will bring ruin and disgrace on them. God knows what I feel for the injury done to you, who have been to me more than a father. In fact, last week I was going to commit suicide and end all this trouble for myself, but the idea of the consequence to you made me do otherwise. I am in extreme trouble of mind and cannot write any more, but beg you to allow me three months' time.

Of course you will have to take the auditors into your confidence, but if you consult the directors and not keep it entirely quiet, my chances of repayment would be gone. You should ask the auditors to see at your bungalow, and it might be understood that I have gone on a short holiday, otherwise the clerks will smell something and as I state my chances would disappear altogether. Allow me to work quietly to get the money. This is the best course to undo the past and by agreeing to what I suggest, you and the auditors do not injure your position in any way, especially as the meeting has passed off all right. If not do what you think right. Take out a warrant and get me punished. I am entirely at your mercy.

I am going back to Lanowli to-day and will await your commands there. If you ask me to return and speak to you personally, I am sorry I will not be able to do so, as I have sufficient sense of shame yet left and cannot look you in the face.—Yours obediently,

(Sd) D. D. SHROFF.

The following is the second letter, which bears the same date, but was written by Shroff on his arrival at Lanowli:—

Lanowli Hotel, 21st, Tuesday, 4 p.m.

Sir,—You must have received by this time my note that I left at the office. I cannot now address you in the old familiar style, as I know by my conduct I have forfeited it. There is no defence for my dishonesty, and nothing that I can do will ever atone for my base ingratitude. I may however, mention, though naturally you will not believe me, that I have not been intentionally dishonest but have somehow or other drifted into it. Circumstances have been too many for me. Avarice and ambition, vanity and false pride, extravagance and speculation, and last though not least, a too confiding and unselfish nature have been my ruin. I have foreseen this denouement for some time, and am quite prepared to bear the consequences. If you wish to go to the extreme and prosecute me I beg you will do so at once, as anything would be better than this terrible suspense. If you could do it at once my case could be disposed of in the present sessions, as I shall plead guilty to whatever you may charge me with, as I well know I deserve all. I do not blame anybody nor is anyone to be blamed. I have done all by my own hands. I appeal to you, however, to give me one more chance. I dare say the auditors would agree to keep quiet as, if the whole matter goes before the public, it would not redound to their credit, especially that of ... Moos in connection with the Municipality. O... after this I do not expect you would keep me in ... office, and if you desire to give me the chance I ... for I shall send in my resignation at once. I ... good opportunity to clear this deficit by manip... the books, but there was still a white spot in ... nscience, and I did not take advantage of it. ... make a guess as to who circulated the rum... but for which I might have hoodwinked the ... again and tided over my difficulties for at ... ear more. Whatever you do please do not tele... t communicate by letter; nor speak to my moth... by so doing you will simply hasten the evil ... obedient servant,

(Sd) D. D. SHROFF.

## FLOWER BALL AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

Last night their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris gave a Flower Poudre Ball at Government House, when about 350 ladies and gentlemen were present. The function was of a most brilliant character, and the ladies with powdered hair and beautiful dresses, decked with splendid flowers, gave a charm to the scene, which it would have been difficult to highten. Unfortunately, as is usual on such occasions, there was a great scarcity of ladies, the gentlemen outnumbering them by over two to one. Chrysanthemum was the favourite flower, and the ladies who wore it had exceedingly pretty and effective dresses. Roses also came in for a good deal of attention, and were worn in every shade and colour, whilst lilies, for-get-me-nots, violets, poppies and cornflowers were much worn. H. E. Lady Harris appeared in a costume covered with white roses, and Miss Croft's dress was prettily decked with violets. The ball-room decorations were particularly effective. Flowers were banked up at every available spot, and crossing and recrossing the room from wall to wall were chains of roses and foliage. The brilliant illumination, the delightful odour of the flowers, and the dainty costumes of the ladies made up an enchanting scene. Dancing commenced at 9-30, to the strains of the H. E. the Governor's band under Herr Zimmer. Supper was served at midnight, and dancing resumed and kept up until about 2 a.m. The following is a list of the ladies and the flowers they adopted:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexander, Miss | Roses |
| Barret, Mrs | Roses |
| Barnard, Miss | Lily of the Valley |
| Budgen, Mrs | Neapolitan Violets |
| Burke, Mrs W H | Narcissus |
| Broul, Mrs | Water Lilies |
| Bourke, Mrs Ulick | Pink Chrysanthemums |
| Borrodaile, Miss | Cornflower |
| Bellingham, Mrs | Japanese Sunflower |
| Beatson, Miss | Pink Roses |
| Croft, Miss | Violets |
| Chatfield, Mrs | Roses |
| Cooke, Mrs | Forget-me-Not |
| Charles, Mrs | Chrysanthemums |
| Dimmock, Mrs | June Roses |
| Dennett, Miss | Ivy |
| Doig, Mrs | Violets |
| Duperier, Mrs | Pink Hyacinths |
| Evans, Mrs Lewis | Poppies and Cornflowers. |
| Ferguson, Mrs | Pink Roses |
| Fletcher, Mrs | Nasturtium |
| Fry, Mrs T Burgess | Daisy |
| Geoghegan, Mrs | Pink Roses |
| Giles, Mrs | Convolvulus |
| Gott, Mrs | Ganeshkhind White Creepers |
| Gibbons, Mrs | Asters |
| Gibbons, Miss | Butter Cups and Daisies |
| Harris, H E Lady | White Rose |
| Hill, Miss | Chrysanthemums |
| Hunter, Miss | Violets |
| Hepbrunox, Mrs | Pink Chrysanthemums |
| Heath, Mrs | Yellow Rose |
| Hussey, Miss | Alamanda |
| Hussey, Mrs | Geraniums |
| Howard, Mrs | Chrysanthemums |
| Hensley, Mrs | Marachel Neil Roses |
| Hatch, Mrs | Violets |
| Hicks, Mrs | White Geraniums |
| Hoskyn, Mrs | Violets |
| Hogg, Mrs | Chrysanthemums |
| Jeffreys, Mrs | Japanese Sunflowers |
| Jones, Mrs Turner | Laburnum |
| Jervois, Miss | Buttercups |
| Kirkham, Mrs | Ivy Geraniums |
| Kirkham, Miss | Lily of the Valley |
| Kirkham, Miss G | Forget-me-Not |
| Kuper, Mrs | Pink Roses |
| Kitchener, Mrs | Begonias |
| Leach, Mrs | Ivy Geraniums |
| Lang, Mrs Walter | Autumn Leaves |
| Lockhart, Miss | Pink Roses |
| Meakin, Miss | Yellow Poppies |
| Macpherson, Mrs | Daisies |
| Martin, Mrs Gerald | Pink Roses |
| Minchin, Mrs | Pink Roses |
| McVeagh, Miss | Pink Roses |
| MacGregor, Mrs | Mauve Chrysanthemums |
| MacGregor, Miss | White Chrysanthemums |
| Moore, Mrs | Pansies |
| Mander, Mrs | White Roses |
| McIver, Mrs | Lilies |
| Nugent, Mrs | White Hyacinth |
| Nuthall, Mrs | Chrysanthemums |
| Nuthall, Miss | White Roses |
| Owen, Mrs | Westoria |
| Parkinson, Miss | Yellow Poppies |
| Pennell, Miss | Field Daisies |
| Pottinger, Miss | Lily of the Valley |
| Pottinger, Miss May | Hyacinths |
| Pottinger, Miss Edith | Jasmin |
| Phayre, Mrs | White Chrysanthemums |
| Potts, Mrs | Violets |
| Pitt, Mrs | Poinsettia |
| Porter, Mrs | Lilies of the Valley |
| Palin, Miss | Yellow Roses |
| Pearse, Miss Kerr | Pink Roses |
| Page, Mrs Hastup | Forget-me-Not |
| Quill, Miss | Violets |
| Reed, Mrs | Poppies |
| Rayment, Mrs | Poppies |
| Stuart, Mrs R C | China Asters |
| Shuttleworth, Mrs | Pink Roses |
| Shuttleworth, Miss | Lilies of the Valley |
| Stofford, Mrs | Lilies of the Valley |
| Selby, Mrs | Alamanda |
| Swan, Miss | Forgot-me-Not |
| Swan, Miss G | Water Lilies |
| Stannard, Miss | Daisies |
| Smith, Mrs | Roses |
| Smith, Mrs Newnham | Ivy |
| Sprott, Mrs | Chrysanthemums |
| Tritton, Mrs C | Chrysanthemums |
| Thomas, Miss | Pink Roses |
| Tallents, Mrs | Minden Roses |
| Walker, Mrs E O | Apple Blossoms |
| Westmacott, Mrs | Roses |
| Wilkie, Mrs | Roses |
| West, Miss | May |
| West, Miss | Marguerities and Westerias |
| Wenden, Mrs | Marguerites |
| Woolmer, Mrs | Oleanders |
| Webb, Mrs | White Roses |
| Wodehouse, Miss | Lily of the Valley |

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY, at a sitting of the Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE BELLIHOMJEE.

Mr Inverarity, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an *interim* order. Several affidavits had been filed by the opposing creditors, who stated that insolvent had concealed his account books. In reply, the insolvent had stated that his books were with Framroz Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, to whom he had assigned his outstandings, and who was willing to give an inspection to his creditors.

Mr. Jardine, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground that insolvent had assigned all his property, books, and outstandings to Framroz only three days before the filing of the petition. If the insolvent was allowed to be at large, it would be difficult to arrest him.

Mr. Inverarity undertook to surrender his client when required.

His lordship granted a week's *interim* order to enable the insolvent to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditors.

RE CHARLES JONES.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted a final discharge as a trader.

RE DEVJEE RAMJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a month's time to file the schedule on the ground that the insolvent's mehta, who was acquainted with the account books, was ill and had not been able to make up the accounts in consequence. His lordship granted a week's time only, as insolvent had been granted time for the same purpose on a previous occasion.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY AMROODIN.

Mr. Dhairyavan, moved for an order of adjudication in insolvency on the affidavit of Dhaneebhoy Ardasir Wadia. His lordship, on enquiry, found that the person applied against had not stopped his business, and therefore refused to grant the application.

RE MAHOMED SHARIFF HAJEE NOWSHA AVAZE.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, for the insolvent asked for an *interim* order with leave to amend the schedule. The insolvent had lodged all his account books with the Official Assignee. His lordship refused an *interim* order, as the schedule was not properly drawn up, but granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE NAROOBHOY GUNGADAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE COOVERJEE NURSEY.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for an *interim* order for a month, which was granted.

RE MORESWAR RAGHUNATH.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

THE East-Indian Railway traffic earnings for week ending the 19th of September were Rs. 8,35,793-4-0. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 6,71,500-1-8. Increase, Rs. 1,64293-2-4. From the 1st of July, 1891, to the 19th of September, 1891, Rs. 92,47,223-2-3. From the 1st of July, 1890, to the 20th of September, 18 0, Rs. 76,37,800-13-6. Increase, Rs. 16,09,422-9. Miles open, week ending the 19th of September, 1891, 1,525½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open, week ending the 19th of September, 1891, Rs. 547-14-1. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 440-2-11. Increase, Rs. 10-11-2.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Office's yesterday afternoon,—Mr. E. B. Carroll, Chairman, presiding.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE TANSA PROJECT.

THE Committee considered letter No. 14108, dated 15th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding a report from the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, showing the probable financial results of the Tansa project as they present themselves to him, as follows:—

Bombay, 15th September 1891.

To the Municipal Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward a report from Mr. Clerke, showing the probable financial results of the Tansa project as they present themselves to him, indicating a net excess of Rs. 1,02,825. More than half of this, or Rs. 56,000, are atributable to land compensation, and the balance to extra work on the duct which the experience of this monsoon has shown to be necessary. I show side by side Mr. Clerke's figures in the revised estimates sanctioned by the Corporation, and his present figures under each head.

| Revised Estimate. | Present Estimate. |
|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. |
| 36,10,000 | 35,58,840 Dam, &c. |
| 52,31,000 | 56,27,350 Duct. |
| 5,20,000 | 4,65,810 Ghatkoper to Bombay. |
| 40,00,000 | 39,00,317 Pipes, &c. |
| 4,75,000 | 4,75,000 Establishment. |
| 6,35,000 | 6,35,000 Contingencies. |
| 2,29,000 | 2,86,010 Land. |
| 1,47,00,000 | 1,49,47,357 |
| Difference | 2,47,357 |
| Deduct credits | 1,44,532 |
| | Rs. 1,02,825 |

Under the heads of dam works from Ghatkoper to Bombay, and pipes, there are savings of Rs. 51,160, Rs. 54,190 and Rs. 99,683, or altogether Rs. 2,05,033, while the credits amount to Rs. 1,44,532, making a total to the good of Rs. 3,49,565; but against this has to be set under Mr. Clerke's report, an excess on the duct of Rs. 3,96,350, and on land of Rs. 56,040, forming a total of Rs. 4,52,390. The price which the acquisition of land will entail is always an uncertain element, and I do not feel that any explanation is here necessary. I trust that the provision now made will suffice, but in several land acquisition cases the final decision is not yet given, and I can give no guarantee on the point. The excesses on the duct became apparent to me some months ago, but I have waited until I could appraise them in their totality and provide the Standing Committee with clear information as to their consequences on the revised estimates as a whole before bringing them before that body officially. Mr. Clerke has, during the monsoon now drawing to a close, been continually occupied in testing the line of duct at intervals along its entire length which its comparatively complete state has for the first time permitted him to do, in particular the siphons and siphon heads, and various elements of weakness have disclosed themselves, such as the masonry slopes at siphon heads, with which it was necessary, for the safety of the work, to deal. No expenditure has been incurred which the security and completeness of the work did not absolutely require. There is another item which will cause a further excess and to which Mr. Clerke has made no allusion. Though we may fairly hope that the work will be complete and the maintenance period commences in March next, it will not in Mr. Clerke's opinion, be safe to discharge the greater part of his establishment until after the rains of 1892. His own services, as I need not remind the Standing Committee, cannot under his contract be dispensed with before October 1892, and it would not be advisable in the interests of the city, whatever the contractors' responsibility for maintenance, that the Engineer's establishment should be altogether withdrawn until about that date. The cost of maintaining it to the end of October, or for eight months will be Rs. 47,322, say Rs. 48,000, and I propose that up to that time it shall remain a capital charge, and that the work shall only be taken over by the Executive Engineer with a reduced establishment which will fall on revenue, and for which I have made provision in the budget from the end of October. The entire excess on the revised estimates will thus amount to Rs. 1,02,825+Rs. 48,000=Rs. 1,50,825, say, Rs. 1,50,000. This amount can be met from the premia now in hand on the instalments of the Tansa loan which have been already raised and which amounts to Rs. 2,56,406-1 after meeting all expenses incidental to the raising of these instalments.—I have, &c., H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

BOMBAY, 8th September 1891.

To the Commissioner.

SIR,—In continuation of my No. 520, dated 1st July 1891, and as called for in your endorsement No. 13314, dated the 5th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the financial results of the whole Tansa project as far as they can be foreseen. (2.) The statement shows a total excess of a little more than Rs. 1,00,000 on the revised estimate, and of this Rs. 56,000 is due to land compensation on which I have reported in my No. 724, dated the 2nd instant. (3.) The further outlay under the head "dam outlet works, &c.," provides for the screens, gearing, &c., in the outlet basin and for an alteration in the parapet of the outlet ladder which the experiments I have made since the lake filled, have shown to be necessary. (4.) Under the head "duct works" the probable further payments to the contractors includes the work actually remaining to be done to complete the duct and certain extra works which they have from time to time carried out, but which have not yet been paid for. Provision for the payment of one month's bonus is made as it is possible the contractors may finish the work one month before the contract date. The contractors have written to me performing claims for increases in quantities, extra rates on certain items, &c., but as I do not think these claims can be upheld, I have not made any provision on this account. The experience of the present rains has shown that at some of the siphon head approaches, at some of the clearing sluices, &c., special protection works not provided for will be necessary, and a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been provided for this purpose and for the construction of valve houses on siphon No. 6 and cabins on all siphon head chambers. (5.) The possibility of failures on the line of duct has been referred to by me in my repor No. 382, dated 5th June 1891, but it is not practicable to make provision for such repairs should they be necessary. (6.) The provision for establishment provides for the requirements until the work is brought into operation. (7.) Under the head "credits" the value of pipes, &c., in stock, is based on a statement which I have had prepared of the actuals.—I have, &c., W. CLERKE, C. E., Executive Engineer, Tansa Works.

After some discussion it was agreed that the consideration of the question he deferred till next meeting in order to allow of further information being obtained in reference to the items of increases.

There was no further business of importance.

## MRS. BESANT'S BELIEFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I note in the London letter of your issue of the 24th September, a reference to Theosophy and Mrs. Annie Besant, and should be glad if you would allow me to make a few comments. Of course the report copied by your correspondent that Mrs. Besant, when lecturing in America, declared herself an incarnation of Mdme. Blavatsky, is a joke, of an American flavor. The point of interest in your correspondent's paragraph is as to the influence which Mrs. Besant's conversion to Theosophy will have on her late colleagues, the Free-thinkers. A large number of them, I know from personal acquaintance, have followed Mrs. Besant into Theosophy, and others will probably do the same. The change from "Free-thought" to Theosophy is not very remarkable, and is more like a necessary step. Before one can study in earnest a system like Theosophy, which is not in the well-known tracks of thought and opinion, it is almost a necessity to have lost faith in one's former "orthodox" tenets of religion. The majority of humanity, who never think for themselves, are apt to gape in stupid wonder when a daring character like Mrs. Besant sacrifices all in a search for "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."—Yours, &c.,

S. V. E.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | | Fort. | | Esplanade. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. |
| Previously registered | 94 | 35 | 80 | 76 | 76 | 59 | 75 | 99 |
| Wednesday, Sept. 30 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Total | 94 | 66 | 80 | 78 | 76 | 61 | 75 | 99 |
| Total fall to 30th September 1890 | 67 | 80 | 68 | 51 | 70 | 67 | 56 | 77 |
| Total fall to 30th September 1889 | 61 | 91 | 68 | 19 | 68 | 93 | 62 | 14 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

## ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall at the undermentioned stations on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, being the quantity registered up to 28th September 1891:—

| | In. | cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Ghadeehi | 20 | 41 |
| Dhola | 20 | 47 |
| Jetalsar | 30 | 30 |

## THE ATTACK ON A CHINESE MISSIONARY.

THE Moukden correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* gives a detailed account of the barbarous attack on Dr. Greig of the Irish Presbyterian Mission. He writes as follows:—

Aug. 21st, 1891.

Let me hastily tell you of an extraordinary event which happened in this peaceful province a week ago, the particulars of which have just come to hand. It is another case of the Foreigners' kidnapping children. Dr. Greig of the Irish Presbyterian Mission had been paying his monthly visit to Kirin to dispense medicine and was returning to K'wan-ch'eng-tzu. Eight *li* outside the former city a number of little boys (truants from school as was afterwards learned) accosted him by name, and asked him if he was returning to K'wan-ch'eng-tzu. Replying in the affirmative he rode on. His cart coming on behind overtook the boys 15 *li* out of the city. On being told in answer to their question that it was Dr. Greig's cart they declared their intention of following it. On hearing this the carter said he was going to Moukden instead of to K'wan-ch'eng-tzu, and together with Dr. Greig's dispenser, dissuaded them from following. For some distance further they followed the cart, then disappeared. After reaching an inn 40 *li* from Kirin nothing special transpired until about midnight, when Dr. Greig was rudely wakened by a firm grip of a strong hand on his throat, and on opening his eyes he found half a dozen soldiers (who turned out to be the Governor-General's personal body-guards) standing over him on the *K'ang*. Having fastened him securely they belaboured him most unmercifully with the back of their old swords, then dragged him to the mud floor. His hands were tied behind his back and a rough foot was planted firmly on his neck. While in this helpless position he was again beaten with swords and sticks until his body was a mass of bruises. At this stage, he was asked, "Where is the child?" He replied that he knew nothing about the child; in fact he did not grasp the drift of their question. Under the impression that he was in the hands of *banditti* and entirely at their mercy, he offered to purchase his release with money, but was met by the rude rejoinder, 'We don't want your money but your life.' The attack was now renewed with increased severity. Ordered to rise, he could not. With his hands still behind his back he was then dragged to the foot of an upright post in the room and suspended to it. In this agonising position with his toes just touching the ground, but affording no support whatever to his body he was allowed to remain for almost an hour. Finding that their victim was in a swooning condition they lowered him. He repeatedly asked for a drop of water, but it was refused. They kept him lying in his pyjamas on the cold floor for a long time, then seeing dangerous symptoms of death they abated their fury and permitted his dispenser to give him a little brandy and water. The assault altogether lasted four hours. When he recovered a little he begged to be allowed to go home; but the wretches refused. He then wrote a short note to Mrs. Greig, but it was intercepted by the soldiers. Eventually the dispenser eluded their vigilance and bribed a man to take another note.

The soldiers took him back to Kirin, a prisoner, and arrived a little after midnight. Even at that untimely hour the whole city was astir. Crowds peered into the cart to catch a sight of the notorious kidnapper. By order of the Governor-General he was compelled to go to an inn instead of to his own dispensary. For three days he was locked up and treated as a prisoner. It was only on the fourth day that the Governor thought it worth while to send a messenger to enquire about his wounds.

It seems that the soldiers acted on orders from headquarters; for when Dr. Greig asked to be allowed to live in his own dispensary the officer in charge of the escort said he was merely obeying the orders from the Governor-General. Two days afterwards, Dr. Greig telegraphed to the British Consul at Newchwang to ask the Taotai to order a small escort as he meditated returning to K'wan-ch'eng-tzu, and can you believe it, the mendacious scoundrel, Ch'ang Hsun, the Governor-General of Kirin, had the audacity to reply to the Taotai, 'No troops in the city, all gone to the eastern mountains to capture robbers.' So the escort of, say a couple of men, was flatly refused. So much for the British Lion. In this connexion you will doubtless be astounded to hear the recent Imperial edict in reference to the protection of Foreigners was entirely suppressed by the Kirin Governor-General and no intimation whatever was given to the public.

Full particulars have been telegraphed to Peking, but perhaps the British Lion is asleep just now.

Dr. Greig, I am very happy to say, is recovering as quickly as could be expected.

## EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

Committee—Honourable L R W Forrest; the Sister Superior, E G Hospital; Dr Arnott, Physician in charge; Dr Collie, Resident Surgeon; Rev W E Scott; M C Turner, Esq.; S Gore Browne, Esq., Honorary-Secretary and Treasurer.

The second year of the management of this fund by the above committee having expired, a statement of receipts and expenditure to 31st August, 1891, is published.

In addition to the grants received from Government (Rs 340 per mensem) and the Hospital Endowment Fund (Rs 250 per mensem), the sum of Rs. 8,781-7-6 was received during the year from fees for private nursing. The total receipts from all sources were Rs. 17,337-8-0 and Rs. 766-9-0 were collected for the Provident Fund. The cost of maintaining the Nursing Establishment for the year was Rs. 16,600. A sum of Rs. 1,017-8-0 was expended on passages of nurses. The cash balance in the Bank of Bombay at the end of the year was Rs. 772-0-9.

During the year 2 Sisters and 15 Staff Nurses have been employed under the supervision of the Sister Superior. The service of the Sisters are, of course, gratuitous. Six nurses have been regularly engaged in the Hospital, and nine have been sent out for private nursing. Two have been trained in midwifery at the J. J. Hospital. Twelve probationers were received during the year, five of whom have been taken on as probationer nurses.

The new quarters being fully furnished and equipped the separate Furniture Fund is now closed.

The whole amount standing to the credit of the proposed Fund is only Rs. 2,766-9-0, and to this fund donations will be thankfully received.

Surgical, medical, and monthy nurses are available on application to the Sister Superior at the European General Hospital from whom all information may be obtained.

123 cases were attended in private houses during the past year.

L. R. FORREST, Chairman, L. GORE BROWNE Hony. Sec. and Treasurer.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

Statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st August, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash in hand, 1st September 1890 | 3,813 | 8 | 7 |
| Government Grant | 4,080 | 0 | 0 |
| Endowment Fund Grant | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Fees for Private Nursing | 8,781 | 7 | 6 |
| Nursing travelling expenses paid | 261 | 15 | 0 |
| Uniforms sold | 121 | 0 | 0 |
| Nurses Victoria | 419 | 14 | 6 |
| School carriage | 472 | 3 | 0 |
| Sale of thermometers | 34 | 8 | 0 |
| Payment for training probationers | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Nurse lent to J. J. Hospital | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| Refund of salary by nurse resigned | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | Rs. 21,151 | 0 | 7 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paid to Sister Superior cost of maintaining the Nursing Establishment for the year as per detailed accounts and vouchers duly audited | 16,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Furniture | 151 | 8 | 5 |
| Passages of nurses | 1,017 | 8 | 3 |
| Thermometers | 153 | 13 | 9 |
| Cheques and Stamps | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Clerkage | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchase of Port Trust Bonds for Provident Fund | 2,110 | 2 | 0 |
| Messing of Midwifery Class at J. J. Hospital | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Refund to nurse on expiry of agreement | 170 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance in hand | 772 | 0 | 9 |
| Total | Rs. 21,151 | 0 | 7 |

FURNITURE FUND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To balance 1st September, 1890 | Rs. | 512 | 12 9 |
| By furniture purchased | Rs. | 512 | 12 9 |

PROVIDENT FUND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To investment transferred from Nursing Fund | Rs. | 2,000 | 0 0 |
| „ Contributions during the year— | | | |
| Concert | Rs. | 300 | |
| Collected s. s. Bokhara | Rs. | 95 | |
| Donations | Rs. | 371-9 | |
| | | 766 | 9 0 |
| Total | Rs. | 2,766 | 9 0 |
| By Port Trust Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent | Rs. | 2,000 | 0 0 |
| „ Bank of Bombay | „ | 766 | 9 0 |
| Total | Rs. | 2,766 | 9 0 |

S. GORE BROWNE, Treasurer.
L. R. W. FORREST, Chairman.

THERE has been no case of cholera amongst the European troops in Meerut since last Sunday, when a fatal case occurred in the Royal Irish Fusiliers. The Fusiliers are out in camp about 500 yards from the barracks, and are having very good health. The families of the regiment are residing in their quarters in barracks owing to the inclemency of the weather, but they are not altogether dispirited and have managed to get up concerts, although the entire community now consists only of 30 members.

## SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS ON THE DUTIES OF A STAFF OFFICER.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS made the following speech at the Staff College Dinner held at Simla on the 22nd of September:—

General Collen and Gentlemen,—I cannot thank General Collen sufficiently for the kind expressions he has used about me, or you, gentlemen, for the very cordial manner in which you have responded to his toast. I can assure you I consider it a great privilege to be here this evening, and I do not forget that this is the third time you have done me, an outsider, the honour to invite me to take part in your annual dinner. My friend, General Collen, has given so interesting an account of the Staff

commencement. Education is invaluable in developing the qualities of the man who has in him the making of a Staff Officer and the certificates he gains are useful signs of his success, but these very certificates in the possession of the man of feeble and injudicious character have their drawbacks; it is difficult to ignore them, and they may result in an officer being placed in a position for which he is eminently unfitted. Such individuals should be excluded from the Staff College at any cost, and, as I have just said, I am sure it could be done, although I feel that this is hardly the time or place to discuss in farther detail so technical a matter.

Gentlemen, I have detained you too long: my only excuse is the magnitude of the subject. The value of a Staff education is immense, both in the matter actually taught, and in the habits of application the pursuit of a certificate has engendered. I fully recognize this, and am more glad than I can well say to think that our military position is strengthened by the abilities and acquirements of the many Staff College men now in the army. I wish one and all every possible success in your future career, and my earnest hope is that if ever I am employed on service again, I may have the good fortune to find myself associated with a large proportion of the Staff College Officers now in India.

## THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Syndicate has laid before the Senate a cut-and-dried scheme for the re-adjustment of the Matriculation Examination, in justice to the existing system, facts for or against it deserve to be carefully examined before it is thrown out, or to any considerable extent tampered with. If the Matriculation Examination is, as its opponents contend, "a gigantic failure" because those pass out who ought to fail, is it altogether necessary to bring forth a new scheme with such heavy appendages as would preclude students of average means and intellect from attaining a moderate culture as they do now? What is really wanted is to provide a better test. It seems to me the test, as it is applied at present, is exceptionable, especially in English and classical languages. Matriculated students not seldom betray a pitiable ignorance of English, and their knowledge of classical languages is more showy than real. For instance, a candidate who has matriculated in Persian knows little more than a meagre catechism in its grammar, which alone he has to cram up in all conscience to ensure his success. Ask him to write ten lines of original composition and he is hopelessly bewildered. If he has carefully lodged in his head the few things contained in his hand-book of grammar, which also contains the magic of his success, he is practically safe, for this reason that a large number of marks is assigned to questions in grammar, which pulls him through the examination, though he does miserably in the transactions from English into Persian and Persian into English. And if he loyally keeps to the good policy of cramming things he can almost, as a matter of course, steer clear of anything like failure even in the higher examinations in arts. It is not seldom that student on 'prudential considerations' omits to do the translations from English into Persian lest he be betrayed into some blunders which might destroy the merit of his otherwise good paper. This is also more or less the state of things, I apprehend, as regards the other classical languages. The same defect is to be found in the English paper, though to a much less extent.

The scheme drafted by the Syndicate evidently seems intended to make the Matriculation Examination what it ought to be. It is more than one can say whether that learned body has seen in its full magnitude or seen at all the hollow character of the classical languages as they are studied at present, mainly to lay bare which I have ventured to seek space in your valuable columns. Whether the Syndicate did contemplate this evil or not, still the proposal to include Persian language in the group of the vernaculars, indirectly helps to abate the evil considerably, the test applied to examiners in the vernacular languages being as good as can be reasonably expected.

The real question at issue is this: whether in view of these facts a re-adjustment, as proposed by the Syndicate, is necessary in order to obtain more trustworthy results, and make the examination a reality. It is not difficult, I think, to rectify matters without making formidable changes. If the Syndicate issues instructions to the examiners to weed out the candidates who fail to satisfy them in original composition in the languages, either English or classical, and in such questions as would reasonably test their general ability in the language and literature in which they offer to be examined, all that is wanted is done. Without the least injustice to the students the examiners may be requested to follow this course, as matriculation must be considered an examination for admission at a college, there being the University School Final Examination for those who seek employment in the lower grades of Government service. Matriculation thus being the starting point for higher education, and not an end or goal in itself, must be raised to the level where the prosecution of higher studies can begin with a hopeful promise of success. The scheme projected by the Syndicate makes it compulsory in every student to be examined in any one of the vernacular languages. If this is done it will no doubt give fresh life to the vernacular literature—which is dying out, and which might be saved in some other way—but it will as surely kill the young students, the burden on whose shoulders is already "much too much." This apart, in order to achieve the other, perhaps the more important, object to the draft, *viz.*, to secure in the students a good ground-work for college instructions, the existing system can be set right if the examiners are advised to make the test trustworthy and every thing else left.

Kathiawar, Sept. 28. *STATUS QUO.*

## THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Manmar Manufactory Company, Limited, was held yesterday morning at the registered office of the Company, Don Tod, 3rd Row, Khojo Moholla, Mr. Mooljee Jeevraj occupying the chair. The following was the directors' report.

Your directors have much pleasure to submit the ninth report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1891. Your directors are happy to say that the working of the presses and ginning factaries during the year has brought a highly satisfactory result. A big crop combined with economy has tended to bring about such a favourable result, which has been owing to the energy and good management of the agents. The company's nett earnings of this year is Rs. 76,189-4-0 being equivalent to a dividend of about 22 per cent on paid up capital. As stated in the last year's report your directors have transferred to the building account Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 4,700 respectively from the profit and loss account of the years 1889 and 1890 respectively and they have also transferred Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,100 to the engine and machinery account from the profit and loss account of the same years respectively. Out of the profits of this year your directors have also transferred Rs. 11,400 to the building account and Rs. 7,600 to the engine and machinery account respectively which leaves a disposable balance of Rs. 59,854-13-1 out of which your directors recommend that Rs. 42,900 be appropriated in paying a dividend of Rs. 35 per share i.e. at the rate of 14 per cent per annam and to cary forward Rs. 10,854-13-1. It will appearfrom the accounts that the debt for which acceptances have been given has been reduced by Rs. 10,000, and a further sum of Rs. 10,000 will be paid to the Bank of Bombay on the 12th instant, As this year has been a very prosperous one your Directors recommend to give a bonus of Rs. 1,000 to be distributed at the discretion of the agents to the company's employees. Your directors have bought in the month of August last a boiler for Chaligam factory at Rs. 4,100. The Khandeish crop is one of the earliest in India, and by this time we can form some idea as to the quantity of the new crop, which according to latest advices we hope to be as abundant as that of last year. Your directors regret to state that at the end of September 1890 Mr. Rustim Dossabhoy who had been your director for some years died, and in his place Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee has been appointed a director and that you will have to confirm his appointment, Your directors have found that there is no written agreement with the agents embodying the terms mentioned in clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association. Your directors therefore recommend that you should give your sanction to the directors giving such an agreement without any alteration or addition therein.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 35 per share was declared. Goolam Hoosein Mooljee and Mr. Pesanjee Cowasjee were elected as directors of the company. Mr. Framjee Temuljee was appointed as an auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 125.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceding.

It is reported from Rome that the Pope has derived much benefit from the warm baths he has taken, but that the doctors order him to be very careful, so as to be ready for the visit of pilgrims this week.

## HIGH COURT,—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS).

### A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

EMPRESS *vs.* ABDOOL GOOLAM HOOSEIN.

Mr. H. N. M. Vijayakar appeared for the appellant and the accused; there was no appearance for the Crown.

This was an appeal preferred against the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 13th of August last, sentenced the appellant to rigorous imprisonment for two months and a fine of Rs. 300, or in default of payment to undergo a further term of one month's similar imprisonment on a charge of theft of Rs. 300, the property of his father-in-law.

Mr. Vijayakar, in support of the appeal, said that before proceeding with his argument he would call their Lordships' attention to some glaring and material inconsistencies and contradictions contained in the statements made by the complainant in his information filed in the Police Court, and also in his evidence given before the Magistrate and in his cross-examination. The summons gives the date of the offence as on 12th of June, the information gives the date of the offence as the 11th of June, the complainant in his examination-in-chief gives the 11th of June, and the Magistrate in the charge gives the date as on or about the 12th of June. In one place the complainant says: "I charged the accused with the theft and he ran away to his parents, where I had him arrested by the police," and in another place, he says: "For eleven days the accused had concealed himself somewhere, and on the twelfth day I had him apprehended by the police from his father's house." In one place the complainant says: "I asked Abdool Goolami 'Did you rob my Rs. 300?' He replied, 'No,' and ran away." In another place the complainant says: "When I charged him he confessed it and ran away." In one place the complainant says in his information that the accused confessed the offence before the police, but the police officers took security and released the accused. He (Mr. Vijayakar) submitted that this was absolutely false. For in the first place no police officer would stultify himself in the manner alleged by the complainant. There was a police report in connection with this case, which he had not the privilege of looking into; yet from instructions received from his client, the pleader was sure that the police report really proved that the above statement of the complainant was utterly false. Again, the only evidence of the offence was the alleged admission of the petitioner before the *jamat* of one Noorally. The petitioner and his witnesses deposed to the facts that the petitioner never attended at that *jamat* meeting, and never made any such confession, and that the petitioner did not belong to the *jamat* of Noorally, but he belonged to his brother Khairatie's *jamat*. That there was ill-feeling between the petitioner's family and the witnesses for the prosecution was amply evidenced by the fact that about two years ago they did not attend at the funeral of Nurbi, wife of the petitioner's brother. The last fact is admitted by the witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Vijayakar, therefore, submitted that if these witnesses were the heads of the petitioner's *jamat*, it was their bounden duty to have attended at the funeral. Again, there was no evidence at all that any money was in the box before it was found to be missing. The complainant admitted that the key of the box was in charge of his wife. She had not been called as a witness. She might have used the money or any one else might have taken it, and there was no proof as to that. No money had been found on the person of the petitioner, and no money had been traced through him, and there was no evidence that he was ever in possession of any such money, and the Magistrate found that there was no evidence to show that the accused lived extravagantly or riotously. The petitioner had said that this was a false charge brought against him to force him to give divorce to his wife, the complainant's daughter. For there was very great ill-feeling between himself and his mother-in-law, for the petitioner, accidentally discovered an intrigue between her and one Alam. She wanted to get rid of petitioner, who was living with his father-in-law. Petitioner's witnesses had clearly deposed to the fact that the complainant had, on several occasions, pressed the petitioner to give divorce to his daughter, but the petitioner refused, whereupon the complainant threatened to ruin him. The Magistrate held that such intrigue was preposterous for the parties were quite old. Mr. Vijayakar contended that the complainant's wife was never before the Court, and the Magistrate's inference that she was an old woman was not based on any evidence. The Magistrate further held that the theft seems to have been admitted, and no attempts seemed to have been made to disprove it. It was for the prosecution, Mr. Vijayakar contended, to prove the theft; it was no business of the defence to show that no theft took place. The Magistrate was of opinion that the petitioner had opportunities to commit the offence, but there was no evidence as to these opportunities. The Magistrate finds that the parties seem to have come to some understanding when they came from the police *chowkey*, and the understanding was that the accused promised to return the money; as to this, Mr Vijayakar said, there was no evidence except the complainant's own statement. All the witnesses for prosecution came from a rival *jamat*, and their Lordships' experience of them would satisfy the Court that they would falsely swear to anything, if it would simply satisfy their spite and cause injury to the brother of the head of a rival *jamat*. If the complainant had been a loving father-in-law, would he for the sake of a paltry sum of Rs. 300 go to the length of prosecuting the husband of his only child, who had agreed to live with him as his son? That there was something behind the scenes and what that something was the witnesses for the defence have made clear.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Jardine, said, taking into consideration the facts of this case, the Court find that there is no evidence that the money was actually in the box before it was missed, and the rivalries between the *jamat* were such that the Court receives with great caution the evidence of the alleged admission. Their Lordships were of opinion that the conviction could not be upheld, and they, therefore, reversed the conviction, and ordered that the petitioner be released from jail, and if any fine had been paid, it should be refunded to the petitioner.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

### THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS EXEMPTED FROM TAXES.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY *vs.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THEIR LORDSHIPS delivered judgment last week in this matter, which came on for argument before the Court on the 4th ultimo on a reference by Mr. Hart, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. The facts of the case and the arguments of counsel were reported in our issue of the 5th ultimo.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said the first question was whether the University buildings were charitable buildings? They were built by Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir and then vested in the Bombay University. The next question was whether such buildings were exempted from taxation? Different interpretations of the words charitable property had, his Lordship remarked, given rise to a diversity of opinion. (Refers to the case of the Queen *vs.* The Commissioners Income Tax, 22 O. B. D.) The question arose in that case as to the meaning of the words "charitable purposes;" and his Lordship here referred to the judgment of Lord Herschell, 1 B. H. C. decides that the word "charitable" has got the wide meaning under the Statute of Elizabeth. Education is included in "charitable purposes." The decision of the House of Lords commended itself to their Lordships' approval, though it was not binding upon them. The expression had acquired a technical meaning in this Presidency. The object of the University was to encourage education, and the University came under the Statute of Elizabeth. Is the building exclusively occupied for "charitable purposes?" Fees were, his Lordship said, paid no doubt, but this circumstance would not, in the opinion of the Court, change the essential character of the building. The library afforded important assistance to the examiners and to the graduates; and, therefore, these buildings satisfied the requirements set forth in the Act of Incorporation. The first question was answered in the affirmative, thereby affirming Mr. Hart's decision. Costs of reference to be costs in the case.

A CORRESPONDENT at Crete informs the *Daily News* that the state of affairs in that island is quite as bad as ever. He says:—"The village of Assigonia is changed into a camp, the inhabitants being in fear of a sudden attack on the part of the Turkish troops in consequence of the murder of some soldiers by Christians at Vizari. An inquiry into the affair has been ordered, and the Bishop of Lampia, Emin Bey, and a Turkish force are on their way thither. The inhabitants of the surrounding country, it is believed, will leave their homes and seek refuge in the mountains.

## ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A HINDU REFORMER.

At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, the prosecution instituted by Mr. W. A. Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, against B. S. Sitaram, V. N. Bhathey and Atmaram Kanoba for defamation, was resumed before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs Hore, Conroy and Brown, with Mr. Morojee Cashinath, for the accused.

Mrs. Ruckmabai W. A. Modak, wife of the complainant, was examined in chambers and deposed that she was aware of the paragraph that appeared in the magazine; but the allegations made in it were absolutely false.

Cross-examination was declined.

Miss Chandrabhaghabai W. A. Modak, daughter of the complainant, deposed to be thirteen years of age. The suggestion that she had been guilty of immoral conduct was entirely void of truth and without foundation.

Cross-examination was declined.

Vishnu Waman Modak, son of the complainant, aged 20 years, examined, said:—I am unmarried. There is no truth whatever in any suggestion that I have been guilty of immoral conduct.

Cross-examination declined. With this witness the case for the prosecution was declared closed.

Mr. Brown, in addressing the court on behalf of his client, submitted that no charge could be possibly framed against him on the evidence as it stood for the prosecution. His client was present on a summons for defamation preferred against him by Mr. Modak. If any charge was to be framed for his client defaming Mr. Modak, Mr. Brown submitted this was not possible on the evidence; for, in the first place, by looking at the document itself there was not one word in it that constituted the defamation of Mr. Modak. The best way perhaps would be to refer the court to Mr. Modak's own view of the matter which was the strongest that could be taken. Mr. Modak considered himself defamed because of the alleged immoral conduct of his children. Mr. Brown contended that if members of a family incurred certain allegations, it did not follow that the head of that family who had no doubt been aggrieved considered himself defamed, because of alleged immoral conduct imputed to his children. Defamation defined by the Code must be an imputation concerning any person whose reputation must be harmed by that imputation, or lower his character in respect of his calling. To make allegations against a man's relatives by any conceivable circumstances it could not be inferred that the head of it was defamed, and this was very clearly shown by the Code itself. When the witness, Mr. Role, was asked whether the rumour about the complainant's family would tend to lower his reputation, he said, in his opinion, it did not affect his character. However painful it may have been to Mr. Modak to have heard the rumours about his family, and however much was the distress he suffered, he was not lowered in reputation, because some of the members had done wrong. Mr. Brown submitted that the witnesses for the prosecution deposed to the complainant being defamed, because of the observations made on his family. When every single witness was asked in what respect he considered the prosecutor defamed, he said it was because of the allegations against the members of his family. It was needless to ask the Court to think that the article referred to the head of the family at all, for it did not make one single allegation against Mr. Modak. Then there was the fact for the Court to consider that Mr. Modak had said very clearly that he was not lowered in the opinion of those who knew him in any degree in their estimation. As to what other people might have thought, Mr. Brown said there was no evidence before the Court, because each one of the witnesses were intimate friends and believed the article contained no reference to the prosecutor himself, but that it reflected on the members of his family. Mr. Brown cited some observations in a civil case of defamation, which had some bearing on the present one, and another instance from the Bombay Law Reports, in which an undivided Hindu family sought to recover damages for defamation for words uttered over a deceased person's grave. Mr. Brown after citing various analogous cases in which one person could not be held responsible for another's conduct, pointed out to the Court that it could not take cognisance of an alleged defamation against the complainant's children, unless the children were themselves the actual complainants. The article itself in this instance, according to the view of the prosecutor and the witnesses, did not impute to the former anything that could be called defamation. It was also absolutely necessary to have, either in a civil or a criminal case, the identity of the prosecutor, or person referred to in the alleged libel, established. And this of course would not be controverted by the prosecution. Mr. Brown therefore thought it necessary for the Court to consider whether or not the identity of Mr. Modak's family had been established in reference to this case. The case of Burke *vs.* Warren reported in 2 Carrington and Payne, page 307, was cited by Mr. Brown and laid down, that if the witnesses deposed that the plaintiff was the person referred to because of the inference they had drawn from the perusal of another libel, which formed no part of the proceedings, their evidence could not be considered sufficient to constitute the charge. This, Mr. Brown said, he obtained from the head-note of the case and he had taken care to note it down correctly from the volume which was a rare one published as far back as 1826. The direction or charge given by Abbott, C.J., in his summing up to the jury in the action of slander brought by the "Reporter of the *London Times* against the *Courier* newspaper who had referred to him as the "*Times* Reporter," laid down that the party should have been designated in such a way as to excite no doubt about his identity but a clear impression. In the present prosecution which was contrary to the above authorities a portion of the witnesses knowledge had been derived from rumours of which Mr. Modak took no cognisance for a considerable time. The above rulings seemed in Mr. Brown's opinion exactly intended for this case, and he would ask the Court to discard the evidence of the witnesses who had deposed from mere hear say and consider whether it was the complainant that had been referred to in the article. There had been, moreover, no attempt to connect his clients in any way with the rumour or its reference. As a matter of fact the article had been sent privately by some individual to the paper to be published as a story. After Mr. Brown read portions of evidence of the witnesses to show that their evidence was given on the rumours current at the time, he submitted on the authority of the above cases that there was no evidence by any person who thought the article referred to the complainant except those who heard the rumour. Mr. Brown, in conclusion, called the Court's attention to the fact that Mr. Modak in spite of what he had said had undertaken these proceedings upon his own responsibility. And it was also quite clear from what transpired that they had been countenanced by the reformed party who had come into court for the purpose of their scoring a one against their opponents.

Mr. Jardine, in making a few remarks, contended that the whole libel referred to Mr. Modak as a reformer from beginning to end, and had evidently been written for no other purpose but that of defaming his family. It had been authoritatively laid down that even when there was no clear indication of the party aimed at in a slander, the fact that the meaning of the paragraph was clear to the acquaintances of the plaintiff as directed against him, was enough to prove it was intended for him. Mr. Jardine felt confident that if the case of Burke *vs.* Warren was looked up it would present a very different aspect of the ruling and was a very different case from what it had been represented.

Mr. Slater intimating he would refer to the case of Burke *vs.* Warren reserved judgment till Wednesday, at noon.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

**LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th September, 1891. (Difference in longitude allowed for.)**

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 29 | 9 | 3 p.m. | 5 | 44 |
| Teheran | 30 | 1 | 53 p.m. | .. | 25 |
| Suez | 30 | 2 | 40 p.m. | .. | 16 |

**Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 30th September, 1891.**

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 57 | .. | 3 |
| „ Kurrachee | ... | 6 | .. | 2 |
| „ Madras | .. | 51 | .. | 1 |

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill) and Poona.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

LADY LANSDOWNE and daughters will accompany H. E. the Viceroy into Kashmir.

A LETTER has been received in Simla, dated September 6th, from Captain Younghusband. He was then upon the Taghdumbash Pamir in good health.

THE 7th Hussars' Team which comes to the Polo Tournament at Bombay on Thursday is composed of Captains Haig and Nicholson, and Lieutenants Beresford and Liebert, the same players who competed at the local tournament for the Nizam's Cup this year.

SURGEON-GENERAL W. WEBB, who in the natural order of events should succeed Surgeon-General Thomson as P. M. O. of India, has, the Lahore paper believes, not yet decided whether he will accept the appointment. Surgeon-General Webb is now serving in Bombay. The P. M. O. leaves Simla next March on retirement, and will be generally regretted by his department.

NAWAB MAJOR AFSUR JUNG gave a garden party at Hyderabad on Thursday afternoon. Among the attractions was a ladies' rifle match for a gold bracelet, which must be won three times before it becomes the absolute property of any holder. Mrs. G. Heenan gained the place of honour, with a score of 22 points out of a possible 24 at 60 yards' range. The competition was very close all through, and consequently exciting.

THE recent dissensions between the Mahomedans and Hindus in Gaya have been set at rest, thanks to the enlightenment of the leading men of each class, who have held out the olive branch to each other, and are doing their best to induce the rest of their co-religionists to follow their example and with every prospect of success. As usual, in these cases the recent feuds appear to have been the work of a few schemers on both sides, who saw their profit in the discord, and who would gladly awake the almost extinct excitement. But now that the good sense and public spirit of the leading men have asserted themselves the policy of the firebrands will, in all probability, be frustrate.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 27th September in the Vehar Lake, was 4 inches 31 cents. as against 0 inches 84 cents. in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 83 inches 47 cents. as against 98 inches 53 cents. last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 30 feet 50 cents and at the end of the week 30 feet 90 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 32 feet 85 cents. at the beginning of the week, and 32 feet 95 cents. at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 4 inches 13 cents. and at the same date last year 1 inch 67 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 92 inches 58 cents. or 22 inches 15 cents., less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 56 feet 59 cents., or 70 cents. less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 57 feet 24 cents., or 5 cents. more than last year. On Pawai Reservoir the rainfall for the week was 3 inches 86 cents. as against 54 cents. for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 83 inches 85 cents., as against 104 inches 44 cents. last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 25 feet 02 cents., being 4 feet 32 cents. less than last year at the same date. On Tansa Lake the rainfall for the week was 4 inches 40 cents., and bringing the total for the year up to 80 inches 40 cents. at the end of the week, the height of water available for supply was 25 feet 19 cents.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 19th September was 285, against 218 and 229 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 65. There were 26 deaths from cholera, against 8 and 11 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 17. There were no deaths from smallpox during the week. There were 26 deaths from tetanus against 13 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 96 and 33 respectively, against 79 and 32 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·8 per mile per annum, against 22·9, the mean of the last five years.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Asian* writes:—"A most unpleasant scare has been created here by the unexpected reappearance in the harbour of the corpses of the victims of the outbreak of cholera on board the man-of-war. The bodies were taken out beyond the light-ships, I believe, but gave very good proof, of the existence of strong currents, by some of them appearing among the shipping—still with the 100lbs shot attached. Of course steam-launches went in pursuit at once, but that sort of thing is decidedly unpleasant to deal with. Launches have been cruising around on the watch ever since, I am told; and fish is a perfect drug in the market for the present. One would have thought such an unpleasant attack on Bombay Harbour might have been provided against by going clear away to sea."

THERE used to be a Mirror of Parliament, which Mr. Gladstone has more than once referred to in his speeches. There is now about to be published "The Mirror of the House of Commons," but this is not, so far as we can judge from the prospectus, to be in any sense a competitor with Hansard. It is to deal with biographies rather than debates. The biographies of present and the memoirs of deceased members are promised, and they are to be embellished by permanent photographs taken by the new process of photomezzotype. It will be, in fact, an illustrated Parliamentary Dod, not for the current session, but for the whole Parliament. The book is being produced by Messrs. Webster and Cable, 59, Chancery-lane, in conjunction with Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and the London Stereoscopi and Photographic Company.

THE floor-artist in Japan is described by Mr. Condor in a volume he has just issued at Tokyo as avoiding a grouping of colours and transplanting his flower in a vessel especially designed to receive it. A solitary spray of flowers in a slender vase, a water plant in a graceful bowl, a creeper climbing the handles of a basketshaped receptacle, an orchid growing in a joint of bamboo, or a cluster of wistaria depending from some quaint hanging vessel—these are some of the forms in which the Japanese flower artist loves to indulge. The arrangement of flowers, Mr. Condor says, has always been regarded in Japan as an occupation befitting learned men and literati. "Ladies of the aristocracy have practised it, as they have other arts, but it is by no means considered as an effeminate accomplishment. Priests, philosophers, and men of rank who have retired from public life have been its most enthusiastic followers."

THE report that the excavations in Pompeii will have to be stopped for want of funds is officially contradicted. There is a balance of 8,000 francs available for the purpose, besides the income from the entrance money to the buried city, which amounts to more than 60,000 francs. This year some restorations of the lately excavated guildings will have to be completed, which will absorb a part of the funds, but new works will be carried on at the same time, of course, in the usual deliberate way.

THERE have recently come to light the particulars of an illicit coinage of Keicho *oban* and *koban* (Japanese old gold coins) on an unprecedented scale. According to the *Kokumin* a toy merchant and second-hand jewellery dealer residing at Okazaki, Buyumachi, Awa Province, for four years carried on his illicit manufacture of these old gold coins before he fraud was detected. He was arrested in June last in Kobe and is now undergoing his preliminary examination at the Kobe Local Court, but the Court proceedings are being conducted with such absolute secrecy that little can be learned of the facts of the case. It is stated that the man had 37 accomplices of whom 18 are already under arrest.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MAGISTRATE AND THE POLICE.

THE *Indu Prakash* remarks:—Mr. Hamilton's sharp rebuke to the Police for their conduct in the false indecent assault case must have flattered the official dovecotes, but the rebuke is in our opinion richly deserved. His reference to the late and the present Police Commissioners was indeed unhappy and uncalled for, but the conduct of the Police officers concerned in the case is surely reprehensible. We have no prejudice against the Police, but if the facts are as disclosed in the case, we should like to know what their justification is for their conduct. Here is a man who is arrested on a complaint which itself disclosed only a non-cognizable offence. He is placed before the Magistrate and is let off on his own recognizance. He is again taken into custody, questioned about his evidence, and detained for three hours. What right had the Police to deprive the man of his liberty in the first instance, and again after the release by the Magistrate? In reference to the depredations of the swindling gang they complain they have no powers of cognizance in such cases. The wealthy are thus left at the mercy of swindlers, because the Police have no powers of interference. In the case of the poor the Police deprive them of their liberty even in cases where the law plainly protects them from molestation!

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* considers that the observations which of late have more than once fallen from Mr. Hamilton, the second Magistrate, would seem to confirm the popular view regarding the lawless character of some members of the police. We think that Magistrate is discharging his duties fearlessly and to the great satisfaction of the public who are never backward to appreciate stern impartiality in the administration of criminal justice. The policeman who unlawfully detained the Hindu jobber, at the instance of an unveracious female operative, was certainly open to the just rebuke of Mr. Hamilton. In no part of the civilised world is the police known for its scrupulosity. Hence for the correction of their errors and vagaries, as much as for their misdirected or misguided zeal, the public have to look to their judges and magistrates. Police commissioners generally have that fatal failing of always justifying the conduct of their own men till one day they have to rub their eyes and find themselves the dupes of their own delusion and scandalized in the bargain by an indignant populace as was the case in London, when in 1884 Mr. Vincent hauled up three of the ablest and most trusted detectives of his department, counting over 21 years of service, for a series of most daring and astounding crimes, and sentenced to undergo ten years' penal servitude. It is fortunate at this juncture that we have a magistrate like Mr. Hamilton who is not afraid to call a spade a spade, and administer rebuke when necessary, to overzealous and not overscrupulous policemen.

THE BANGOBASI PROSECUTION.

The *Gujarat Mitra* states:—At the instance of the Government of India, the Lieut-Governor of Bengal has withdrawn the prosecution against the *Bangobasi*, and the conductors of the paper have agreed to tender an apology and publish the same in their paper. We are glad to hear of this settlement of the affair, though it is a little late and after much uneasiness on both sides. We trust, however, that these tribulations of the Bengal writer will have a deterrent effect on scurilous writings in future, although the prosecution was not so strong as it ought to be.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—So the Government of India has beat a hasty retreat over the golden bridge of abject apology contrived for it by the thoughtless proprietor and editor of the *Bangobasi*. The prosecutors may be congratulated on this happy termination of a most unpleasant affair. We are not quite sure whether we should condole or congratulate our contemporary. Because in such a case as this it would be charitable not to be too inquisitive and pry into things enacted behind the scenes and ascertain who were the parties most anxious to get out of the embarrassment. The Government in this instance has acted astutely. It has readily taken to heart the frank and honest criticism of independent critics of the press, both here and at home, and saved itself from further adverse comments. It may be entitled to say that the highest justiciary in the land has taken precisely the view which it took, though there are facts which could prove that the Government at first did not know its own mind. If it was so cocksure as it now affects to be, why did it not accept the apology which the paper offered at the very outset? On the whole we should have preferred the final ending in the Calcutta High Court if only to get a decisive confirmation or contradiction of the Government view.

The *Gujarati* congratulates Lord Lansdowne's Government upon their good sense and forbearance in recoding from the position in which they had placed themselves without consulting Sir Alexander Miller and without mature deliberation. We are also glad that the proprietor, editor, manager and printer of the *Bangobasi* have confessed their stupid mistake. We still more rejoice to find that the newly-formed Native Press Association at Calcutta has signalized its birth by its successful intervention with Government. From the commencement of the proceedings against *Bangobasi* when its articles came within the reach of every one who could read, we have consistently maintained that they were too childish to be noticed by a government which has established its power upon a foundation too solid to be shaken by the ravings of an inflamed imagination. We have also shown during the past few weeks how Lord Canning and other Viceroys and governors dealt with similar publicists, even in times of imminent peril, and we still think that the course pursued by them was more statesmanlike and appropriate.

THE PRESS IN HYDERABAD.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Nawab Mehdi Hassan, the Home Secretary of the Hyderabad Government, has been recently bestowing his attentions on the Press in India, about which he has no kind word to say. In a Minute, which he has submitted to His Highness the Nizam's Prime Minister, he is unsparing in his merciless criticism on what he calls "the black-mailing journalists of India." He thinks that "the liberty of the press in India" "is at all times liable to be abused by unscrupulous men." All this is partially true and cannot be gainsaid. There are journalists that are living on lies and libels, and not the most radical champion of the press would deny that the law should see that, while honest criticism is not only tolerated but encouraged, scurrilous writing is kept under proper restraint. But one would suppose on a perusal of the Minute of the Home Secretary of Hyderabad that in his opinion, at any rate, the Press in India was more a curse than a blessing. He takes no note of the fact that in a country like India, where the people have no other means of giving expression to their wants and grievances, and where the rulers, being foreign, ought to secure every opportunity of acquainting themselves with popular sentiment in all its phases, the Press is a necessity and is capable of doing, as it does, some good to both the rulers and the ruled. Its value as an exponent of public opinion is not to be ignored merely because there are some unscrupulous journalists. The Home Secretary of Hyderabad, who is sorely troubled by the problem of the liberty of the press, would do well to look at the question a little from the point of view of those who think that officials require as much to be looked after as newspapers. Persons in authority are, after all, human, and a little of healthy criticism cannot be inefficacious in their case. The Government of Hyderabad, about which so much is being said in the papers just now, would be particularly benefited by such criticism. We are not aware that there has been so much of unscrupulous journalism in Hyderabad as to make the Home Secretary of that State piquant about the liberty of the press.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

### SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the drawing:—

FIRST ROUND.

1. Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo.S.C., vs. 2, Major Ryan, R.A.
3. Capt. Nicholson, 7th Hussars, vs. 4. Mr. H. B. Thurburn.
5. Capt. B. B. Russell, R.E., vs. 6. Mr. Smallwood, R.A.
7. Mr. P. H. Rogers, Y. L. I., vs. 8. Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
9. Surg-Major James, 3rd Lancers, } Byes.
10. Capt. Smith, R.A., } Byes.
11. Mr. Richards, 18th Hussars, } Byes.
12. Mr. H. M. Steuart, } Byes.

SECOND ROUND.

Winner of 1 and 2 vs. Mr. of 3 and 4.
„ 5 and 6 vs. cour 7 and 8.
9 v the
11 crave had
THIRD ROUND.
1 or 2 or 3 or 4 ulating 7 or 8.
9 or 10 my co
I ca
FOURTH ROUND.

First round to be playe ours. day, 6th Oct.
Second „ „ audito day, 8th Oct.
Third „ „ least a y, 9th Oct.
Final „ „ raph br day, 10th Oct.
ay as h RBURN.
Hony. Secy., our Gymkhana,

## THE NATIVE PRESS AND THE AHMEDNAGAR MURDER CASE.

THE *Rast Goftar* writes:—The case recently tried at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury, commonly known as the Ahmednagar Murder Case, affords a striking illustration of the blessings of British rule in India combined with what a misguided jury, principally consisting of Englishmen under the guidance of an English judge, may do to set these blessings at naught. In this case, two European sergeants, named Foster and Blackburn, belonging to the Royal Lancashire Regiment stationed at Ahmednagar, were charged with having, on the night of the 7th August last, murdered, in the Soldiers' Garden at that place, a Mahomedan mendicant, whose name is not even so much as known, and reported in the evidence to be "[illegible] "cloudy in the head." The [illegible] of the case, achieved after public funds, deserves [illegible] Mr. Russell, the counsel [illegible] even so much as call sergeants, based his def[illegible] and preposterous theories [illegible] up of the learned judge to the prisoners than th[illegible] for the defence. He pick[illegible] placed before the jury b[illegible] he thought, had failed to length of saying that the n[illegible] —especially the syces— we[illegible] evidence should be received ed by asking the jury t[illegible] verdict they should not be i[illegible] alone, but should give th[illegible] proved, bearing in mind motive for the crime." S[illegible] added, "were very myster[illegible] impossible to get at the ca[illegible] deed." The hint thus thr[illegible] strong to be resisted by th[illegible] statement, almost amoun[illegible] crime made through his [illegible] pating Blackburn, it wa[illegible] majority of the jury, inc[illegible] of acquitting Blackburn. [illegible] was a very strong one a[illegible] that there has been a ci[illegible] his case. Such cases of [illegible] atrocious [illegible] to go unpunished, would [illegible] make the native [illegible] British rule and incite [illegible] as to security under [illegible] the ruling race to acts [illegible] violence with impunity.

The *Gujarati* remar[illegible]ks:—There is a wide-spread impression among the [illegible] people of this country that in dealing with Europea[illegible]n prisoners, even when charged with very serious offe[illegible]nces, European jud

## SPORTING NOTES.

No race, not even the Derby, creates more genuine enthusiasm than that for the St. Leger Stakes, decided on Wednesday, Sept. 9, on the Town Moor, Doncaster. The weather was delightfully fine, and the Yorkshiremen were there in thousands. A larger crowd has not been seen at Doncaster for many years. Not only were Yorkshiremen there, but the special trains from London and other places brought thousands of other sight-seers. Fashionable folk were in great strength, and almost every racing man of note was present. In the principal stands were many ladies in most bewitching costumes. The scene altogether was one of great gaiety. Racing began with the Cleveland Handicap, the great race being fixed for half-past three. Nine competitors faced the starter and some delay occurred [illegible] Bosphorus, who threw them away, owing to the fractiousness of Seborne. The mo[illegible]h was, after all, ridden by John Johnstone's Common, [illegible]ancied candidates were Sir F. Fenwick's Mimi, and Mr. [illegible]'s Reverend, Mr. Thus in this race the winners of [illegible] were to meet for the first time. [illegible]dsworth's Orvieto. considerable interest to the race, [illegible]he Derby and Oaks seemed to be at the mercy of Reve[illegible]his fact alone added [illegible]hich for some time [illegible]end.

The course was in capital [illegible] proved a very fine one, and the [illegible]ndition; the race the Rifle Butts Reverend held [illegible]inish exciting. By Orvieto close up. On nearing ho[illegible]e lead, being closely were in trouble, and at the diata[illegible]ommon, Mimi, and St. Simon of the Rock drew u[illegible] Mimi and Orvieto which he raced for a few stride[illegible]ce Colonel North's trouble 200 yards from home, whe[illegible] to Common, with Reverend, and although the latter [illegible]; but he was in gameness, the favourite stayed the [illegible] Common headed a length. St. Simon of the Roc[illegible]ruggled with great a neck behind Reverend, while l[illegible]onger and won by the finish made up a lot [illegible]nished third, only close behind Colonel North's [illegible]horus, which at ner was ridden by George Ba[illegible] ground, was favourite at 5 to 4 on. Bevere[illegible]lt. The win- Woodburn, and at the start was in[illegible], and started Mimi (ridden by Rickaby) at 5 to 1[illegible]as ridden by J. covered the distance (1 mile 6 furlo[illegible]al demand with in 3 min. 142-5th sec., and presd[illegible]inst. Common £4,300. Last year the Duke of[illegible]and 132 yards) occupied 3min. 133-5th sec., and[illegible] this owner with previous se[illegible]on Donovan, also [illegible]d's Memoir Duke of Por[illegible]occupied [illegible]5,125, and the the stake[illegible]property of the other being £4,800. In addition to Common four horses have also won the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and the St. Leger. They are:—Mr. [illegible]ee's West Australian (1853), Count Lagrange's Gladiateur (1865), Mr. Sutton's Lord Lyon (1866), and the Duke of Westminster's Ormande (1886).

The Doncaster meeting opened inauspiciously, partly owing to the weather, partly to the absence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Portland, and other prominent patrons. It was noticed that the Tranby Croft House party included several guests of last year. Baron Hirsch's La Fleche won the Champagne Stakes by a length and a-half; Gossoon was second, Sir Hugo third. Mr. Houldsworth's Alloway won the Great Yorkshire Handicap by a neck. Mr. J. Lowther's Houndsditch was second and Silver Spur third. On the St. Leger day the weather was lovely and the attendance immense but less fashionable than usual. The Duke of Cambridge was present. The betting on the Leger was 5 to 4 on Common, whose appearance, however, was so generally liked, 5 to 1 against Mimi, 11 to 2 against Reverend, a fine French colt, who getting the best of his start forced the pace so effectually that it seemed as if Common, at a quarter of a mile from home, had no chance. But George Barrett used the whip, and Common at 200 yards from home headed Reverend, and after a game struggle the favourite won by a length, a neck separating Reverend and Colonel North's St. Simon of the Rock. Bosphorus was fourth Mimi fifth, Orvisto sixth, Patrick Blue seventh, Admiral A[illegible]t. Time—3 minutes 14 2-5 seconds. It was reported that Common was secured by the Austrian Government for stud purposes, but Mr. Blundell Maple has purchased him for £15,000.

The first Saturday of the football season proved fine and matches were played under favourable conditions. None of the Rugby games were of particular importance, but a start was made with the various League competitions. The seven games in the leading combination furnished some rather peculiar results. Last year's champions, Everton, were beaten by the West, Bromwich Albion by four goals to none, Notts lowered the colours of Preston North End by two goals to love, and the Association Cup holders (the Blackburn Rovers) were defeated by Aston Villa, at Birmingham, by five points to one. In the other fixtures, Accrington beat Burnley, Sunderland Wolverhampton Wanderers, Stoke Derby, and Bolton Wanderers Darwen. The Royal Arsenal Club did not make an altogether satisfactory first appearance as a professional team, being beaten by the Sheffield United by two goals to none, the general opinion of the thousands of spectators at Plumstead being that the forward display was of a very poor character. Sheffield on Wednesday, the 9th Sept., beat the Canadian team at Sheffield by four goals to one. The London Caledonians defeated Chesham, but the Casuals and Clapton were beaten as the results of their visits to Newcastle East End and Chatham, respectively. The first round of ties in connection with the Scottish Football Association was decided on Saturday, Sept. 5, but, most of the leading clubs being excused the opening round, the results are of little interest. Among those who have won their ties are East Stirlingshire, Partrick Thistle, Inverary, King's Park, and Queen of the South Wanderers.

A bicycle match from Paris to Brest and back, a total of 745 miles, was commenced on Sunday. There were 211 competitors. They belonged to the twenty arrondissements of Paris, and were arrayed in as many sections, each of which was directed by a steward and by a mayoralty official. Numerous prizes, ranging from 2,200f. to 2,000f., were awarded. All the competitors were Frenchmen. The race ended on Tuesday, it having rested for some time between MM. Terront and Jiel Laval. In the course of the return journey between Brest and Paris M. Terront succeeded in making up the ground he had lost and passing M. Jiellaval, who had stopped to rest for three hours at Guingamp, M. Terront reached Paris at half-past one, two hours ahead of M. Jiel Laval. The victor, who had accomplished the double journey of a little over 745 miles in fifty-four and a half hours, was enthusiastically [illegible]ored.

[illegible]clist writes: I have no wish to disparage M. [illegible]rot's fine ride from Paris to Brest and back in 71½ [illegible]rs or half an hour less than three complete days. [illegible]s a remarkable feat, but it by no means entitles [illegible] to be called the champion of the world, as has been [illegible]d. The race, in fact, was strictly confined to [illegible]men, and it is no secret that this limitation [illegible] expressly aimed at excluding English cyclists. [illegible]t this was so is hardly to be wondered at, con[illegible]ring what a comparatively poor figure the French [illegible]s made with our men in the great Bordeaux-Paris [illegible]last May. On that occasion, of some thirty starters only were English. One of the five retired [illegible]going a very few miles owing to an accident by [illegible]a his bicycle was smashed, but the others rendered [illegible]good an account of themselves that they arrived [illegible]ris first, second, third, and fourth, respectively. [illegible]s accomplished the distance in 26½ hours, this [illegible]g 3 hours less than the time of his fastest French [illegible]competitor, M Jiel Laval.

In England, I believe, the correspondent continues, we have never had a three days' race, and therefore it is difficult to estimate what would have happened had M. Terront been pitted against men like Mr. Mills, Mr. Holbein, Mr. Shorland, Mr. Edge, and Mr. Bates. A few facts, however, will throw some light on the question. M. Terront's ride was at the rate of a little over 14 kilometres an hour right through. From Bordeaux to Paris Mr. Mills averaged a little over 21 kilometres. At this rate in a race between the two Mr. Mills would be 120 miles ahead at the end of each 24 hours, and to do 120 miles in order to catch him up his opponent would have to ride seven and a half hours each time could be spent by the Englishman [illegible]. It is obvious that by this means the [illegible] could in all human probability more than [illegible]s advantage towards the close of the race [illegible]peless competitor. I am assuming that the [illegible] could not go without sleep for three days, [illegible]t appears to have done, although this of [illegible]hing but an assumption. Again M. Jiel [illegible]y eight hours behind M. Terront on a [illegible]96 kilometres, whereas on less than half [illegible]nce in the Bordeaux race the same rider [illegible] said, six hours behind Mr. Mills.

[illegible] charities will benefit largely by La Fle[illegible]ly likely to get beaten as a two year old. [illegible] a really high-priced younster turns [illegible]od one for racing, but in Baron [illegible] the exception which proves the [illegible]oning that La Fleche has now [illegible]ment of her yearling pur-

## NOTICES.


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Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
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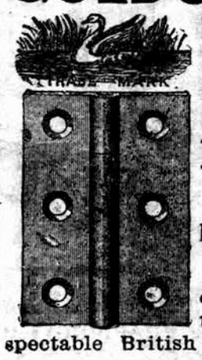
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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid,
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—Tennyson.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.
SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first-class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!
Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay.
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africanb," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., F.R.G., Vol. II., p. 207.

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